FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1872. NUMBER 243.

ELECTION NOTES.

The official vote elsewhere published shows a majority in Allegheny county for General Hartranft on a total vote of 42,261, of nine thousand *two hundred and eighty-one*. Four years ago when General Hartranft was running against Mr. Boyle for Auditor General his majority on a total vote of 38,803, was 8,957. The vote at the Presidential election a month later was 40,158, and General Grant's majority 10,816. We believe General Hartranft's majority is larger than has ever been given a State candidate in Allegheny county. When we take into consideration the colored vote of about twelve hundred, the vote of the county does not show a large increase from 1868. The city and 14 surroundings have increased largely in population, and it seems clear a very considerable vote was not polled on Tuesday last, or the increase would have been larger over the vote of 1868.

The Democrats elected to the Constitutional Convention from this county are Malcom Hay, one of our most careful business lawyers, John B. Guthrie, a well known citizen and formerly Mayor of the city, and Mr. Baird Patterson, who leads his ticket, the fruit we suppose of his labors on the stump for Buckalew. Mr. James Irvin, notoriously an indefatigable war horse, did not reach the winning post, owing to the absence of thirty-nine votes from his tally.

For Sheriff, John H. Hace has a majority over his three opposing candidates of 171, and beats Patterson 6,041. Three eminent ring smashers, Gormly and Van Voorhis, polled about one-seventh of the votes cast.

The average majority of the Republican candidates for Congressmen at Large was 10,689. This was the fairest political test made at the late election. Mr. Hopkins received a few votes from personal friends in the Republican party, but not enough to make the compliment specially noticeable.

The Democracy did not come up to "the scratch," in support of Mr. C. F. Baner, the candidate of the German Reformers for the Constitutional Convention. On the contrary they gave Mr. Baner the "cold shoulder" and sent him salt river words. The "German element" is good enough to do the voting but not to hold office.

The cities of Reading and Lancaster, the county seats of two "old reliable" counties of this State, Berks and Lancaster, vote somewhat differently from the remainder of their respective counties. Thus, Reading gives Hartranft a majority of 15, while Lancaster gives Buckalew a majority of 415. In 1869 Reading gave a majority for Packer of 343, which shows the Republicans of the shire town of their county are on the increase.

Mr. Cyrus L. Pershing's official majority in Schuylkill county, for President Judge, is 2,351.

A general summary of the vote of Philadelphia at large, gives as the

Average Republican vote	67,386
Average Opposition vote	50,366
Average Republican majority	17,020
Average aggregate vote	117,752

General Hartranft's majority, 20,437, it will be seen, leads the average Republican majority 3,417. So much for the special personal warfare against the head of the ticket.

The vote of Philadelphia on Tuesday, is one of the smallest polled in the city for several years, not reaching, in the aggregate, 110,000, while in 1868 it reached 122,000. The vote up to five o'clock was very light, but in the last hour, in many precincts, every name on the registry was polled.

Cincinnati at the late election polled 41,370 votes, or 1,502 less than in October, 1868, and 568 less than were cast at the Presidential election the same year, notwithstanding the vote has been increased by the enfranchisement of the negroes. The Democratic majority in the city on Secretary of State was 5,646.

We agree with the Harrisburg *State Journal* that there are nine Republicans due to many sterling Republicans, who will get the honor they deserve at the proper time and in an appropriate manner, but it is now right to say of Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, that he did his full duty, and that to his unflinching devotion and vigilance a large share of the credit of our victory may be ascribed. As an organizer, few men are superior to Mr. Errett, and as an executive officer, he is one of the most prompt and reliable men in the State. From first to last, Mr. Errett never lost his faith in final and glorious victory, and to all inquiries returned the same cheering answer, that we would win, and we have won. In the campaign still before the Republicans of this State, Russell Errett will show that he is able to bring out a still larger Republican vote. —*Miners' Journal, Schuylkill County.*

The official vote of Philadelphia on the State ticket was as follows:

Hartranft	69,278	Buckalew	48,841
Mercur	68,112	Thompson	49,286
Allen	68,473	Hartley	48,949

The Congressional majorities in the four Philadelphia districts were as follows: First District, Randall, Dem., 1,285; Second, O'Neill, Rep., 7,525; Third, Meyers, Rep., 4,987; Fourth Kelly, Rep., 7,654.

The vote on the Local Option law in the several wards of Philadelphia—giving the right to vote upon the question weather licenses to sell liquor should or should not be granted—resulted in a majority vote for license in every case.

The following delegates at large from Philadelphia to the Constitutional Convention were chosen by party votes: H. C. Carey, Rep.; E. C. Knight, Rep.; J. Price Wetherill, Rep.; L. C. Cassiday, Dem.; J. H. Heverin, Dem.; Theodore Cuyler, Dem.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, made a brief speech at a Republican jollfication in Mansfield on Wednesday night. After congratulating the people in their victory, the report says:

"He defended General Grant against the charges of drunkenness, quarrelsomeness and corruption. He spoke of his personal knowledge of the President, both in public and in social life, referred to nine investigations made by his opponents, and the entire failure to find anything to bring against him. The Senator spoke without bitterness toward either Democrats or Liberals, and thought it wisest to let the matter drop, now the people had spoken. The victory was really gained, and the November election would show forty thousand majority in Ohio for Grant. He said he party could withstand repeated defeats. The old Federal party was an example. He himself had stuck to the Whigs till he got used to defeat. The Democratic party had learned its usefulness. It had scourged the country long enough, and had better be buried out of sight."

General Cameron and General Hartranft were serenaded at Harrisburg on Wednesday evening, and made brief speeches. Governor Geary also made a congratulatory speech.

The Republican majorities in Harrisburg are —for Hartranft 729; for Allen 792, and for Mercur 764.

The chicago *Times*, the most influential Democratic paper in the north-west, has this view of the late elections:

The verdict rendered by the three great States are positively final as to Mr. Greeley's prospects of election. He is quite as much defeated as if the election of November were over. It is evident that many thousands of Democratic voters in Pennsylvania had the moral heroism to administer to the most corrupt and villainous combination in the history of American politics the rebuke that it deserved. There ought to be no longer delay in repudiating Greeley and Brown as the Democratic candidates. Let the grand old party now before its friends under the banner of O'Conor and Adams, and if victory does not await it, it will, at least, not be compelled to contemplate the certainty of defeat and disgrace.

The effect of Tuesday's elections on Wall street and the financial interests generally, is set forth in the following from the New York *Times*, describing the feeling on Wednesday:

Wall street received the good news as had been predicted by those who knew that a Greeley triumph would be most disastrous to the monetary interests of the country. Republicans and Democrats alike regarded the results of the elections as favorable to the financial prosperity of the nation, and in furtherance of that belief invested large amounts of money, hitherto held back until the political future should be decided, in the favorite stock of their choice. This rush of money for investment naturally caused stocks to advance in price, and the entire stock market continued its strength during the day. The excitement was intense upon the floor of the Stock Exchange during the forenoon, the members anxiously awaiting fresh intelligence from the more doubtful States in order to govern their action accordingly. There was considerable anxiety in regard to Indiana; but the bulletins at noon cleared away the uncertainty, and convinced the most incredulous that the State had gone Republican. Gold declined in price as stocks advanced, and finally closed at 112¾.

The Democrats by the late elections lose some of their ablest and most experienced representatives in Congress. In Ohio they lose General George W. Morgan and Lewis D. Campbell, and in Indiana Messrs. Kerr, Voorhees and Claypool, three of their strongest men. In Pennsylvania they lose General Foster of Greensburg, Myers of Bedford, Sherwood and Griffith, not specially brilliant but experienced representatives. In the next Congress it is altogether probable their strength will fall below one-third of the members elected, and be made up for the most part of new and inexperienced legislators.

Col. Forney is once more with us—for which we cought, no doubt, to sing a *Te Deum* and make our humbiest bows. We are among the old-fashioned people, however, who think that a friend who sticks to you when you appear to be in a tight place is worth a score of fair-weather admirers, and we cannot forget (although we mention it without the least unkindness) that when the Republicans of Pennsylvania seemed to need help, Col. Forney did his best to defeat them. He, too, boasted that he and his friends would defeat Hartranft. There seems, so far as we can judge, to have been three Republican votes cast against us in Pennsylvania—those of Forney, McClure, and Curtin. No doubt they acted "from the best motives"—men always do when they turn upon their friends. Now Col. Forney is going to help us, and we are very much obliged to him.—*New York Times.*

—An Auburn dispatch says that almost every building in the town is covered with black in respect to the memory of Wm. H. Seward. The cause of Seward's death was not paralysis, as reported, but was a species of palsy. A telegram was received from Secretary Fish and other Washington officials, announcing their intention to attend the funeral, which, at the express wish of the family, will be conducted with but little pageantry in Fredonia. Seward has arrived. Colfax, the oldest son, will probably not arrive in time.

THE STATE.

All the Counties Officially but Potter.

Hartranft's Majority Thirty-five Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

The annexed table gives the official vote or majorities in all the counties of the State, on Governor, except Potter county. In that a reported majority is given which is more likely to fall under than above the actual majority.

By these returns it will be seen that General Hartranft's majority in the State reaches the magnificent figure of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and NINETY-FOUR.

The majorities for Stanton and McCandless last year, for Auditor General, are included in the table, as a means of interesting and instructive comparison:

COUNTIES.	1871. REPUBLICAN.	1871. DEMOCRATIC.	1872. HARTRANFT, R.	1872. BUCKALEW, D.
Adams		544		*273
Allegheny	3,659		25,771	16,490
Armstrong	371		*366	
Beaver	448		3,685	2,883
Bedford		13		*4
Berks		5,831	7,898	13,947
Blair	849		*1,019	
Bradford	2,670		7,443	5,424
Bucks		41	7,279	7,658
Butler	207		*458	
Cambria		735		*707
Cameron	50		*42	
Carbon	231		2,444	2,333
Center	472		3,292	3,712
Chester	3,255		*2,878	
Clarion		1,068	2,730	3,583
Clearfield		1,303		*1,437
Clinton		523	2,018	2,632
Columbia		1,776	2,110	3,826
Crawford	959		*558	
Cumberland		467	4,176	4,614
Dauphin	1,249		*2,327	
Delaware	1,607		4,339	2,638
Elk	399		628	1,193
Erie	1,324		*2,197	
Fayette	943		3,954	4,631
Forest	36		418	340
Franklin	395		*373	
Fulton	337		797	1,125
Greene	1,478		1,795	3,450
Huntingdon	751		3,249	2,690
Indiana	2,184		*2,282	
Jefferson	81		2,413	2,247
Juniata	353		1,352	1,783
Lancaster	4,095		13,774	9,064
Lawrence	1,144		3,426	1,705
Lebanon	1,250		4,287	2,824
Lehigh	1,215		5,355	6,895
Luzerne	1,485			*1,925
Lycoming	385		4,648	5,056
M'Kean	152		1,025	950
Mercer	816		*975	
Mifflin	80		1,786	1,765
Monroe	1,858			2,101
Montgomery	764		4,164	*398
Montour	340		1,378	*1,623
Northampton	2,854			3,241
Northumberland	394		4,314	4,353
Perry	19		2,787	2,514
Philadelphia	9,519		69,278	48,841
Pike	764		246	1,124
Potter (estimated)	562		*400	
Schuylkill	1,298			*398
Snyder	364		*564	
Somerset	1,182		3,430	1,802
Sullivan	309		1,182	*313
Susquehanna	1,098		*961	
Tioga	1,872		*3,128	
Union	881		*709	
Venango	568		5,071	4,415
Warren	501		4,176	2,333
Washington	34		5,294	4,900
Wayne	318			*911
Westmoreland	1,335		5,581	6,475
Wyoming	185			*230
York	1,495			*1,958
Total	14946		239588	203684

Ceary's majority in State, 4,596. Stanton's majority, 14,946.

Official Vote of Counties on State Ticket.

ERIE COUNTY.

Hartranft	7,469	Buckalew	5,272
Mercur	7,347	Thompson	5,169
Allen	7,556	Hartley	5,201

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Hartranft	5,581	Buckalew	6,475
Mercur	5,597	Thompson	6,417
Allen	5,578	Hartley	6,473

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hartranft	5,294	Buckalew	4,940
Mercur	5,384	Thompson	4,854
Allen	5,334	Hartley	4,910

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Hartranft	3,954	Buckalew	4,631
Mercur	3,947	Thompson	4,579
Allen	3,960	Hartley	4,626

BERKS COUNTY.

Hartranft	7,898	Buckalew	13,947
Mercur	7,921	Thompson	13,850
Allen	7,911	Hartley	13,941

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Hartranft	3,833	Buckalew	3,529
Mercur	2,864	Thompson	3,440
Allen	2,939	Hartley	3,484

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Hartranft	8,980	Buckalew	9,378
Mercur	8,117	Thompson	10,266
Allen	8,856	Hartley	9,232

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Hartranft	13,774	Buckalew	9,064
Mercur	14,650	Thompson	8,497
Allen	13,747	Hartley	9,019

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—The official vote of the State, except twelve counties and those estimated, shows a majority for Hartranft of 35,736.

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE DEM.-Liberals of the First Utah District nominated Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor for Congress.

OLIVER CHARLIC has been nominated for Congress by the New York Citizens, Reform Association.

THE Gentiles of Salt Lake City had an immense meeting on Saturday to celebrate the Republican victory last Tuesday.

ELI PERRY was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth New York Congressional District.

THE New York Workingmen's Central Union last Friday night nominated James O'Brien for Mayor and the balance of the county ticket.

THE Executive Committee of the New York Independent Democracy have recommended the formation of Grant and Wilson clubs throughout the country.

AT the convention of Reform Democrats in New York, on Saturday, some thirteen hundred delegates were present. James O'Brien was unanimously nominated for Mayor.

AT the Tammany Convention on Friday, Wm. Butler Duncan forlsally withdrew from the Mayoralty of New York; also Wm. H. Lawrence, who was nominated unanimously, who was formerly legal adviser to the Committee of Seventy, and recently endorsed by that body for the Judgeship.

THE Tammany Conference Nominating Committee had a short session on Saturday, and adjourned till to-morrow evening. They considered the question as to how many representatives should be given on the ticket to the Liberals. It is understood they will be given three nominations.

THE Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee this morning issued an address to the Democrats of Ohio. After recounting the result of the recent elections, it makes an abject appeal to the minorities to support Greeley for the Presidency, alleging that if the philosopher is elected, the Democratic party will virtually come into power again.

—Covington, Ky., had a riot last Saturday night. A Grant procession, half white and half negroes, was marching along the streets. The story is that a boy balloon for Greeley. A negro said he would shoot him, and commenced firing. One story is that the negroes were fired on. Another story is that they fired into a crowd of bystanders, while it is represented that many shots were fired. No one was struck or grazed except a man who had a ball shot through his hat. Five or six persons were struck with torches or boulders. Bullets were fired into one store, and the doors and windows of two other stores were broke in.

—The St. Louis Cotton Association gave its annual banquet to the cotton growers who exhibited their cotton at the St. Louis fair, at Shengerina Hall, last Friday night. About a thousand persons, representing the cotton interest of the South, and the commercial interest of St. Louis and the West, were present. Speeches were made by several Southern men and a number of St. Louisians, and the entertainment was kept up to a late hour. The sweepstakes premium of one thousand dollars for the best bale, long or short—of staple cotton, was awarded to J. G. Yeiser, of Fort Edwards, Mississippi.

—A Paris special says that Minister Washburne and Count De Rainneal have agreed on a report of a treaty which the postoffice authorities of both countries will accept. It is believed if the Minister of Finance will approve the treaty it is highly probable that it will receive the regular ratification before the end of the year. It fixes letter postage at eight cents for one-third of an ounce. Newspaper postage, which was eight cents, has been reduced to three cents. Registered letters and the transmission of patterns are also provided for.

NEW YORK.

Address by Charles O'Conor to the Electors—Opera Ticket Speculators Victimized—Reception to Froude, the Author—Increase in Railway Tariff to the West.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1872.

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS.

An address has been issued by Charles O'Conor, in connection with James Ernott, Wheeler H. Beckham and Joseph H. Choate, to the electors of the State on the subject of obtaining good men for the Assembly. Three gentlemen in addition to Wm. M. Evarts were last autumn selected as aids in the prosecutions against the Ring. Alluding to the failure of the last Assembly in accomplishing anything in the interest of reform, and urging as a cause of suspecting any candidate the fact of his membership with the last Legislature, the address urges the selection of good men, irrespective of party, for these offices. Unless strenuous efforts are made, it is feared that the late city speculators may succeed in their plans for securing a venal Assembly. The services of these gentlemen are offered in making observations upon the fitness of candidates, without party bias or personal favor, whereas in the case of the present candidates for Governor, when the gentlemen are morally unexceptionable, they say they will make no recommendation.

PROSECUTING "RING" THIEVES.

The *Tribune* publishes the letter of Attorney General Francis C. Barlow and Matthew Hale, a lawyer, showing the receipt by Barlow of ten thousand dollars from Daniel E. Sickles as a private fund for prosecuting the old Erie ring.

Henry Smith, of Albany, who was Speaker of Assembly, received fifteen hundred dollars as payment in the nature of a retaining fee.

OPERA TICKET SPECULATORS VICTIMIZED.

Speculators in opera tickets last night to witness the performance by Lucca were victimized, a large number of tickets being offered on the streets at much less than half price, and no takers.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1872.

RECEPTION TO FROUDE, THE AUTHOR.

The members of the Lotus Club gave a brilliant reception last night to James Anthony Froude, the distinguished English author. Whitelaw Reid, in an appropriate address, introduced Froude, and after passing an eniogium on the works of the author, welcomed him in the name of the members of the club to the United States. Froude responded briefly, and thanked the members of the club for their kind reception.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY TARIFF.

The leading railway companies have adopted increased tariff rates on all westward bound freights from New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The following are the new prices: Bloomington, Illinois, $1.40; Chicago, $1.25; Cincinnati, 92c; Cairo, $1.60; Columbus, Ohio, $1.00; Dayton, Ohio, $1.09; Evansville, Indiana, and Wheeling, West Virginia, Indiana, $1.08; Grand Rapids, Michigan, $1.25; Indianapolis, $1.18; Keokuk, Iowa, $1.63; Kansas City, Missouri, $2.00; Kalamazoo, Michigan, $1.47; Louisville, $1.00; Logansport, Indiana, $1.18; Lafayette, Indiana, $1.23; Milwaukee, $1.25; Memphis, $1.93; Nashville, $1.68; Peoria, Illinois, $1.40; Quincy, Illinois, $1.58; St. Louis, 1.58; Terre Haute, Indiana, $1.28.

AUBURN.

The City in Mourning—Preparations for William H. Seward's Funeral.

AUBURN, October 12.—The funeral of Wm. H. Seward on Monday will be from St. Peter's church at 2:30. After the services another opportunity will be afforded to view the remains.

At a meeting of the Mayor and aldermen, that body passed appropriate resolutions and voted to attend the funeral in a body. In response to the Mayor's proclamation, nearly all dwellings and stores are being draped in mourning. The City Hall is profusely draped within and without. All business will be suspended on Monday from noon to sunset. The Forty-ninth regiment will attend the funeral in citizens' dress, but there will be no display of military organizations or procession. The Board of Trade of Oswego will be present, and large numbers of distinguished citizens from all parts of the country.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 13.—A full meeting of the members of the Bar was held last evening at the Court House, to take proper action with reference to the death of Mr. Seward. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

To-day evergreen arches are being sprung over the streets through which the funeral procession will pass en route to the cemetery, all being appropriately draped. The following named gentlemen will act as pall bearers: Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, Richard Schell, Saml. B. Ruggles, Abraham Wakeman, James Bowen Elias W. Leavenworth, Edwin B. Morgan, Henry Wells, George Patterson, M. S. Myers, Jas. A. Seymour, Richard Steel, Wilson Beardsly, Daniel Hewson, E. J. Martin, John Porter and J. H. Chedell.

To-day at various churches touching remarks were made by the pastors regarding the nation's bereavement. At St. Peter's Episcopal church, where Mr. Seward had long worshipped, and where for many years he was a vestryman, the services were peculiarly solemn.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., } PITTSBURGH, PA., October 13, 1872. }

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., October 13, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER. FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	2	1	0	0
Davenport	2	7	0	0
Keokuk	2	6	0	0
St. Louis	5	9	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	6	0	2
Cincinnati	3	2	0	0
Louisville	2	3	0	0
Memphis	2	11	0	0
Nashville	1	4	0	0
N. Orleans	13	6	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

MEMPHIS, October 13.—Cloudy and warm. River falling. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Colorado and St. Luke, St. Louis.

CAIRO, October 13.—Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville, 9; P. W. Cowen, St. Louis, 11; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, midnight; City of Chester, Memphis; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis, 16; Bismarck, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Ada Heilman, Cape Girardeau, 1; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 6; John Kyle, St. Louis, 6; Belle of Pike, Memphis, 6. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis, 11; Eddyville, Evansville, 1 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 2; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5; Bismarck, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; W. Cowen, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 7. River falling 4 inches. Clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—River nine inches in chute; thirty-one on Portland Bar. The packets run very irregular. Cloudy; blustering; mercury 48 at 5 P. M., and growing colder. The Cincinnati mail boat has not arrived.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—River three feet two inches, with a tendency to continue rising.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—Grand Duke Alexis has left Hong Kong for Shanghai.

—The Louisville Exposition closed on Saturday night.

—Indian troubles are reported at Virginia and Marshfield, Oregon.

—Miss Nellie Grant sailed on Saturday from London for New York.

—General Sherman was in Cincinnati yesterday. He will start for St. Louis to-day.

—West India telegraphic advices state that the sugar crop of Porto Rico is a failure.

—The bricklayers' strike in Chicago is seriously interfering with the work of rebuilding.

—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his consecration yesterday.

—Amelia Riether died on Saturday from instantaneous and neglect in the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, of which she was an inmate.

—At the Erie street bridge, in Chicago, last evening, an unknown man had his head severed from his body, by a train on the North-western Road.

—The installation of Bishop Bayley as Archbishop of the Diocese of Haltimore took place yesterday with the most imposing and solemn ceremonies.

—Business will be generally suspended in all the executive departments in Washington to-day, through respect to the memory of the lamented Wm. H. Sew-ard.

—At 4:15 a. m. on Saturday there were two shocks of earthquake in San Francisco of several seconds' duration. The oscillations were from east to west.

—A locomotive on the Susquehanna railroad was thrown down an embankment near Albany, on Saturday, by a misplaced switch. The Engineer was badly scalded.

—Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, was remanded to jail in default of bail in the indictment against him for alleged complicity in the first National Bank robbery of Jersey City.

—The funeral of "Fanny Fern" took place on Saturday, and in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, it was very private. After a short service, remains were conveyed to Boston for interment.

—The ship Yokahoma, from New York, with a cargo of kerosene, collided with the steamship Nile at sea on the 26th ult., and was badly damaged. Both ships put in and the crew of the ship was taken to St. Thomas.

—A shocking murder was perpetrated in Oldham county, Ky., on Wednesday. A man named Melvine was beaten to death by another named Yarber. The two were desperate characters, and on the night of the murder were drinking together.

—On Thursday night a gang of ruffians made a desperate attempt to wreck a train on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, near Paterson, New Jersey. They piled rocks on the track, and the train would have been thrown off the track but for their discovery by the track walker.

—On Saturday afternoon Professor John W. Frazer, who occupied the chair of Natural History and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly while entering his apartment at the new building. He was sixty-three yearsold, and held the professorship over thirty years. He was a prominent member of the Franklin Institute, and editor of the Franklin Institute *Journal*.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Cambria Iron Works in Ruins.

LOSS ABOUT $1,000,000.

Special Report from Johnstown.

THE RUINED MANUFATORY.

Generous Conduct of the Employes.

EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BE DONE TO REDEEM THE LOSS.

Thousands of Men Out of Employment.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JOHNSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct., 13, 1872.

—To-day this place, which for years has been known as one of the largest manufacturing towns in the United States, has been visited by a terrible conflagration, which has swept away the largest iron establishments in the country and left thousands of men out of employment. The extensive rolling mill of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company is now a smouldering mass of ruins. Thousands of workingmen are to-night walking the streets out of employment, and the extent of the loss can hardly be estimated as yet.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

About twelve o'clock last night, the rolling mill was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given from the whistles of the blast furnace, but owing to the dry condition of the timber composing the roof of the building, the flames spread with marvelous rapidity and soon the entire structure, covering thirty acres of ground, was enveloped in a sheet of flames. The scene was grand beyond description, and the entire population of the place turned out *en masse* to witness the spectacle. It is difficult to describe thirty acres of fire. As the Autumnal breeze slackened or increased the fiery element hissed and raged, and moved in a manner which for Fort Wayne, Indiana, $1.08; Grand Rapids, Michigan, $1.25; Indianapolis, $1.18; Keokuk, Iowa, $1.63; Kansas City, Missouri, $2.00; Kalamazoo, Michigan, $1.47; Louisville, $1.00; Logansport, Indiana, $1.18; Lafayette, Indiana, $1.23; Milwaukee, $1.25; Memphis, $1.93; Nashville, $1.68; Peoria, Illinois, $1.40; Quincy, Illinois, $1.58; St. Louis, 1.58; Terre Haute, Indiana, $1.28.

THE WORKS.

As at present constructed, the main building of the portion of the works devoted to the manufacture of iron rails alone, is 612 feet long by 100 wide, with wings 312 by 74 feet, forming a Maltese cross. Since the building, there have been added to this department, in 1865, an addition 300 by 100, and in 1865, another 300 by 100. These buildings used for making iron and steel rails, if stretched out into one building, would be three thousand feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The fire first broke out in the new Puddle Mill, and according to information from the most reliable authorities it is supposed a spark from the "squeezers" at the nine inch train in that mill, was thrown upward into the labyrinth of timbers composing the roof, during Friday's conflagration, and this spark started a slow, creeping fire, which gradually crept along silently and unseen until it reached the open air at midnight, when it burst into a flame.

The fate of the fire was entirely too great for the entire department to embrace. The devouring element first ran along the ventilator or upper portion of the roof, which was composed of light materials, this flame then falling, threw the fire down upon and among the labyrinth of trusses and heavy timbers, setting fire to them. Efforts almost superhuman were put forth to save these trusses, men in the wonderful courage carried lines of hose into the very heart of the great Mill, and with a great sea of fire roaring and surging above them, worked manfully to save the same, but in vain.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Assistance Fire Company, the Millville Hose Companies, and the Good Will Hook and Ladder Company, were promptly on hand with their apparatus, and worked like heroes.

An effort was made to save the large double truss, supporting the roof of the old nail mill, in which effort a degree of courage was manifested by a group of men, under the leadership of Mr. John E. Fry, that was truly heroic. This group—composed of Messrs. Fry, Morris, Hunt, Peck, Kane, Mangus, Cooper and Linard—took a line of hose right into the centre of the old rail mill, immediately beneath the important truss, upon which hung the entire roof. While pouring upon it a STREAM OF water, it suddenly broke, and the great roof fell with a fearful crash. Every single member of this "forlorn hope" was more or less injured, but fortunately none of them fatally, while the great mystery is that a single one of them escaped alive.

WHAT THE LOSS WILL BE.

Owing to the heroic efforts of the fire department a considerable portion of the lower or western portion of the mill was saved. These particular efforts were put forth in this locality in order to save the shops which are immediately below the mill. The upper station, however, the old and new rail mills, are almost a perfect ruin. Much of the machinery, it is believed, will be saved, but this saving will require great expense and time.

In an interview with a prominent official connected with the works, this morning, we were informed that the loss will be from $800,000 to $1,000,000, and that in from two weeks to a month they will resume operations. It is believed that not a single man will lose a day's employment, the entire force being brought into requisition to speedily repair the loss. Tomorrow morning fifteen car loads will be run among the debris, thousands of busy, willing hands will load it upon the cars, and it will be hurried away.

TO BE REBUILT.

The works will be immediately rebuilt, as fire cannot stop the enterprise of the men who control them. They were destroyed in 1847; but rose Phonix like from the ashes as they will again.

SCENES ABOUT THE WORKS.

All day crowds of visitors from town and country are flocking to look upon the scene of the great fire. The appearance of the works is one of universal ruin. Different spectators compare the scene to those presented by previous conflagrations. "The burning of the United States Armory, at Harper's Ferry," "the Norfolk Navy Yard," and other similar scenes, are brought into requisition by way of comparison.

GENEROUS CONDUCT OF THE EMPLOYES.

A meeting of the men employed in the works was held this morning at the residence of Mr. George Fritz, Superintendent, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, On the night of October 12, 1872, the entire rolling mill of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company were destroyed by a disastrous fire, and thus the labor of years, and the mills, which were not only the pride of Johnstown, but a national boast and an ornament and evidence of American enterprise and talent, were swept away in a few short hours; at a meeting of the employes of the works the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as a slight token of the sympathy felt by us for the Cambria Iron and Steel Company in this their great loss, we, the employes, freely tender to them our gratuitous services, as follows: Each and every foreman for the period of one week, and the other employes for one day.

Resolved, That we assure the Cambria Iron and Steel Company that we, one and all, will devote our untiring energy to the repair of the damage in as short a time as possible, and thus place their works upon the same proud footing for the future which they have so long occupied in the past.

GEORGE FRITZ, President.
JAMES ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

All employes desiring to give the gratuitous services set forth as above will report to their respective foremen at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, to be assigned to duty as circumstances shall require.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The *Daily Mountain Voice*, of which Mr. Campbell, formerly of your city, is proprietor, has manifested a commendable degree of enterprise, and issued an extra this afternoon from which many of the facts contained in this dispatch are gleaned.

At impromptu meetings of the resident stockholders held here, and at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, it was unanimously resolved to rebuild the works, and, armed with full authority to make contracts, Mr. Morrell left this evening by the late train, for Philadelphia, to make arrangements accordingly. He was accompanied by several of his associates in business. One hour's time lost now is equivalent to a day some months ago, as the mills had orders ahead, requiring their utmost capacity to fill, even by running what is termed the double turn, or, in other words, daylight and night work.

OIL CITY.

An Eight Hundred Barrel Oil Well Struck.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, October 12, 1872.

A well owned by MRS. SANDS, about three miles from Oil City, in the direction of Sandy, has commenced flowing about eight hundred barrels of oil daily. D.

ST. LOUIS.

Embezzler Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Captain James Kerr was arrested yesterday charged with embezzling some $3,500 belonging to Captain Wm. J. Kountz, a well-known steamboat owner. Kerr was employed by Kountz a number of years, and is said to have appropriated this money while acting as clerk on the steamer John F. Tolle.

THE OLD WORLD.

Revolt at Ferrol, Spain—Prince Napoleon Banished from his Native Country—Recall of the Italian Minister to France Requested.

SPAIN.

REVOLT AT FERROL.

MADRID, October 12.—In the Cortes to-day the Minister for the Colonies announced the existence of a Republican revolt at Ferrol. Fifteen hundred men belonging to the garrison and some of the population joined in the movement. The leaders are Montejo and Rojas. The Minister further stated that the troops in Fortress Ferrol refuse to join the insurrectionists, and are waiting for reinforcements to suppress the revolt. Summary measures will be at once adopted to suppress the revolt.

LATER.—The insurgents at Ferrol took possession of the gunboats anchored in the harbor of the light house, the keepers of which were imprisoned. This closes the port and prevents the government from sending reinforcements by sea. In the Cortes the Alphonsist and Republican deputies disavowed any complicity with the movement, and declared their sympathy with the Government.

MADRID, October 13.—An official dispatch from Ferrol reports that the insurgents still hold out, although badly disorganized and poorly provided with ammunition. The Red Republican flag is flying from the mast of the vessels and over the palaces seized by them. Troops will arrive before the city to-morrow, and will combine with the garrison in an attack on the rebels, without delay.

The *Gaceta* says the insurgents seized the Cadiz, a tug-boat, and several barks. The citizens seem to look upon the movement with indifference, taking no part for or against it. The Military Governor, the commandant of the port, and all the officers are faithful to the Government, and with the troops of the garrison occupy strategic points. The Captain General of Caruuna, with all his disposable forces, has marched for Ferrol. Troops have also been dispatched thither from Gigon, Santander and Bilabao, and an iron clad has sailed from Carthagena for the same point. The only place of importance held by the insurgents is the arsenal, from which they will soon be unable to move. Fort Phillippe, which is occupied by Government forces, commands the entrance of the harbor, and prevents the rebel vessels from moving out. The insurgents are already demoralized, and several have deserted and surrendered themselves to the loyal authorities.

COLONY AFFAIRS.

In the Cortes on Saturday, debate arose on the elections in Porto Rico and the extension of electoral privileges to Cuba.

Prime Minister Zorrilla told the House that no reforms could be introduced in Cuba while a single man remained in arms against the Government.

MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 4, *via* HAVANA, October 12.—President Pajada, in his address to Congress, said the affairs with foreign governments were satisfactory, and he was about inaugurating economical reforms.

TYPHUS FEVER RAVAGES.

Typhus fever is prevalent throughout the country.

DESERTERS EXECUTED.

Twenty soldiers, who killed seven sentinels while deserting from Puebla, were

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Philadelphia *Press* a few days ago expressed fears that the amendment to the State Constitution, making the office of State Treasurer elective by the people, was defeated, and stated it did not receive in that city a thousand votes. The *Press* made an egregious blunder in its statement. The official canvass in Philadelphia shows 21,469 votes for the amendment, and 542 against—majority for 20,927. The amendment has undoubtedly been carried by a large majority. The Constitution only requires, to ratify, a majority of the voters voting on the amendment, and not a majority voting at the election, as in some of the other States.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

On the very slender basis of the Gubernatorial victory in Indiana, the New York *Tribune* builds up a table of majorities whereby Mr. Greeley will be elected President. Let not our friends be troubled by such calculations, and we trust our Democratic friends will not venture their funds on such predictions as the *Tribune* is widely making. It has been well known all along that while Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Indiana, is very popular, and widely known, the Republican candidate, while an excellent man, was not generally known to the people, as he was not experienced in public life. More than this the success of the Republican Congressional candidates shows how the current of feeling ran. The election of a Democratic Governor was the exceptional circumstance, while the Legislative and Congressional returns embodied the political views of the people.

Indiana has always been a State in which there was a large floating vote, ready to be cast for one side or the other, as circumstances might seem to dictate. Thus, two years ago, in 1870, they elected a Secretary of State by a Democratic majority of 2,568 votes. In this election it was local issues and not the difference on the national politics that gave the Democrats such a majority. That was the last election, and it is fair to refer to those figures as an indication of the fact that there is a floating vote of from two to three thousand in that State which cannot be counted on with certainty as faithful to either party, but which, in anything except a Presidential election, may go either to the one side or the other, as it may be influenced by purely local causes.

The Gubernatorial election in 1868 was carried by the Republicans by 961 majority. That election corresponded with the one just held. It was the October election just previous to the Presidential election of that year. Immediately after, they were called on to vote on the Presidency, the majority for Grant was 9,572. Now, the State is divided. The main portion of the Republican ticket was elected by a majority that about compared with that of 1868. Our belief is that Indiana will roll up a majority of 20,000 for Grant in November.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The South Carolina election takes place on Wednesday next. It is for Governor, other State officers and members of the Legislature. The Presidential question does not enter, in the slightest degree, into the contest. That the State will go for General Grant by an overwhelming majority no one attempts to deny. The questions at issue in this election seem to be reform in the State government, honest officials, honest disbursements of the public funds, and a reduction of the heavy burthen of taxation. The candidates for Governor are Mr. Tomlinson, a Pennsylvania Quaker, and a man of fair character, and Moses, a native of the State and one of the leaders of the gang of robbers who have plundered the Treasury for several years. The white Republicans, headed by Hon. James L. Orr, and others of like character, are making an honest effort to reform abuses, and they have the aid of the better class of the negroes, but Moses carries the mass of the black voters with him, and his election is feared. The Democrats of the State hold themselves aloof from the contest, whereas it is believed if they would turn out and vote for the candidate of the reform Republicans he would be elected. The responsibility for a continuance of profligate rule will rest on these obstinate do-nothings, who clamor loudly at the plunder but will take no practical means, such as are now offered, to avert its continuance. A *World* correspondent writing from Columbia a week ago, says:

"The whites (Democrats) endorse neither ticket. Both are Republican and both for tariff. If they would throw their vote solid for the bolters (Tomlinson) they could vastly improve their condition, for they would defeat Moses. But they don't like Orr and some others who are of the bolter wing, although not on their ticket, and on this account many will not vote at all. In this they commit a huge blunder, for which they will suffer terrifically in the next two years. In some parts of the State, however the whites will be more sensible, and will give a heavy vote for the bolter ticket. If this shall be sufficient, with the negro minority which Tomlinson will secure, to make a majority of the whole vote the State may once more begin to feel that a turn in the tide has come at last. Many of the counties are using the opportunity of a fusion with the bolters to secure better county officers and a better Legislature, and some of these at least will succeed. Senator Sawyer, who has canvassed the State, says that "if 30,000 white votes (less than one half) are given to the bolters, the Tomlinson ticket will be elected." No man so voting commits himself on the Presidential question. Such men as Bowen, Whittemore, Whipper, &c., have a large negro following, and now seem disposed to exert their influence in favor of a better government. And if all the whites could only see it and lay aside their prejudices, they now have a golden opportunity to put its their strength and at least greatly mitigate the evils they suffer. If they choose to stand off now, as a great many will do, Moses will in two years' rule take the last of the sap out of the tree, and no set of men will be fools enough again to undertake it.

OUR VICTORY IN OTHER STATES.

The effect of the election of our State ticket in Pennsylvania may be seen not merely in the feeling of relief afforded to Republicans in other States, but in the inspiration with which they have set to work to gain a victory where heretofore the Democracy have ruled. The New York *Post* points this out, in an article from which we excerpt:

It is one of the beneficent effects of decisive victory gained on Tuesday that the Presidential question is to some extent taken out of the canvass, and the people of the States are left more at liberty to attend to their State and municipal affairs. The Presidential question is not to be neglected, lest the enemy enter a snap judgment, and carry it through our inattention and negligence; but it is no longer of such transcendant importance as it was; the will of the people has been already virtually expressed, and we may assume that nothing is likely to occur for the next four weeks that will effect a change. It is quite too late for the Democrats to put up a new and more popular candidate; if they transfer themselves to O'Connor, they will but add to their intestine divisions; while if they continue to adhere to the present candidate they are foreordained, as the *World* sagaciously predicted five months since, to a certain and ignoble defeat.

It then refers clearly to the nominations of Dix and Robinson, as compared with the Democratic nominations. After this it refers to the legislative officers, and to the necessity for a high standard of moral excellence among them. We quote, to heartily commend:

"Those higher offices out of the way, the most important objects for the people's attention are, first, the nominations in the Assembly, and second, our municipal nominations. Without a purified legislature at Albany, whatever we may do in the metropolis will be but half done. We want at Albany, above all things, honest men, who are at the same time men of some capacity. Their political complexion is not by any means of so great moment as their personal uprightness and energy. They should join a probity which is not to be purchased to a sagacity that is not to be wheedled; alike proof against the appliances of corruption and cunning, and devoted more intensely to the good of the commonwealth than to the dictates or even sympathies of party. We should like to see, were it possible, the example set in the First District followed in all the districts, and men of all parties unite on a faithful man, when they have got one, or to find a faithful man, if they have been heretofore ill served.

"As for our principal offices, we cannot be too vigilant, too exacting or too determined. The folds of that huge hydra, several of whose heads were bruised last year are still twined about us with a tenacious and venomous grasp. It will take an herculean effort to shake them off and lay the hideous monster prostrate in the dust. He has, we believe, even acquired strength since our first grapple with him, by the unnatural combinations in our more generous politics. No one doubts that the reform sentiment is largely in the ascendant, but it is divided, and unless it be, in some way, united, it will be almost thrown away. We must have men for the Mayoralty and the various judicial offices on whom the forces of all the reform associations, and, indeed, of all good men, may be concentrated. A hearty and vigorous effort now will redeem the past, so far as it can be redeemed, and assure the future. Let no individual ambitions, let no party prejudices, let no strife of factious stand in the way of a mighty consentaneous movement that shall triumphantly complete the noble work that was last year so auspiciously begun.

POWER OF THE BALLOT.

While a few Greeley organs are desperately howling over the result of the elections in this State,—that it was procured by fraud, false counting, repeating and the like, we are sufficiently satisfied with the result, as having been honestly procured, to make it the basis of some remarks of a general character. The criticisms of party journals, while under the chagrin of defeat, naturally carry the conviction that art in the manipulation of the ballot has more to do with the result than do the honest convictions of the American people. That there may be cheating by both parties, here and there, we do not doubt, but that it generally subverts the actual views of the people, we do not believe.

The evidences of the fact that the people rule this country, abound, and may be traced through our entire political history. It is shown, not more in the fluctuations of party success, than in the uniformity of ideas which have from the first been kept paramount. The party that seemed to most intelligently advocate liberty, and which gave inspiration and growth to the wealth and prosperity of the nation, has always been uppermost, unless there were causes of weakness inherent to itself. The old Whig organization was really a party of liberty in its day, as opposed to slavery, but it was extremely cautious, and was suspected of an aristocracy of feeling that made it unpopular among the masses. Yet it won occasional successes, despite its defects, the rivalry of its leaders, and the want of stamina in the organization itself. It lived and battled and died, at a time when the Democratic party made itself the friend of the masses, and wielded popular power.

The Republican party is the first which gained power with the masses, as against the Democracy. Its first Presidential contest showed it to be possessed of popular strength, despite the fact that it put up a candidate in John C. Fremont who was not popular among the thinking classes. He was possessed of a dash and energy, a sort chivalric enthusiasm, which carried along with him the young men, but he was not regarded as a well balanced person, who could be safely entrusted with political power, as the head of a great nation. But when, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was selected as the candidate of the party, there were two circumstances, favorable to his election. The Democrats were divided, over the Lecompton swindle, and because of Douglass' idea of popular sovereignty. Then Lincoln was possessed of a personal popularity, which gave great strength and confidence to his party. In the discussion which preceded, and succeeded Lincoln's nomination, the Republican party succeeded in gaining a place in the public confidence which gave it great advantage in the election. The result was, the election of Lincoln, and an entire change in the policy of the Government. Who that now looks back over the events to which we refer doubts that they represented the growth of popular sentiment.

In the events which have since transpired, the truthfulness of our idea that the ballot controls this country is more and more apparent. We believe that in the development of reconstruction, in the fashionable of Grant, and in the vote that will be given confirmatory of his policy, there will be a clear outgiving of the real sentiments of the American people.

No unprejudiced person, we think, can possibly doubt that President Grant has, in the policy he has pursued, realized the wishes of the great majority of the American people. He has given quietness, and we are a peaceful nation; he has so administered the finances of the nation that prosperity has followed, and this realizes the desires of the people universally; he has so conducted our affairs with other nations that peace has been maintained, yet our rights have been secured—an operation entirely agreeable. In a word, the practical, sagacious administration he has afforded us just chimes in with the tendencies of the American people. Their confidence in him is very great; and where their ballots could be made to speak this conviction, they have spoken very strongly. Party lines have been broken over, and in this State our majority has been affected favorably by this fact.

Out of all this comes the cheering reflection, that however mere politicians may do, the country is entirely safe. The people govern this land. And politics are rapidly taking that shape that the best man, and the most reasonable party, that which best embodies the progressive ideas of our people, will in the main; receive their support. We are gratified at this. This noble country, with vast oceans bordering its eastern and western shores, its lakes and rivers, mountains and plains, broad prairies and fertile savannas, with boundless wealth in its mountains, and abundance for millions in its teeming soil,—such a country, peorace, ought to be well governed, and we believe will be. The time may come when parties will be broken up, and the people will select, from the general discussion of principles, the men who best represent what they want. This will give us an ideal government.

THE last number of *Appleton's Journal* contains an excellent representation of the homestead—Hamilton Grange—of Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury. One fact is worth noting in the career of Hamilton. In the history of the country the same probably will never be said of any of his successors. When he left the Treasury, in 1795, he was a poor man, and immediately resumed the practice of his profession as a means of livelihood. Said Talleyrand to a friend, after meeting Hamilton at this time, "I have beheld one of the wonders of the world. I have seen a man who has made the fortunes of a nation laboring all night to support his family." One of the remarkable features of Hamilton Grange is a grove of thirteen stately gum trees on the lawn in front of the mansion, which were planted by General Hamilton, in representation of the thirteen original States of the Union. All of these trees are still standing, and are guarded with a zealous care by the descendants of Hamilton, as they were by him in his lifetime.

GENERAL NEWS.

IT is proposed to light the Atlantic steamers with gas. On many of the English railroads the cars are thus illuminated.

A FLORIST on Long Island has seventy acres of flowers, twenty of which are entirely devoted to gladioli. There are also ten acres of Japan lilies and five acres of tuberoses.

The Signal Service, it is said, will shortly occupy a station in the Sandwich Islands, and when the latter is connected with San Francisco by the Pacific cable the weather reports will extend over nearly a hundred degrees of longitude.

THE Chicago *Times* has received an original poem on "The Burnt District at Midnight." The 102d verse reads: "The derrick stands still 'gainst the half finished wall. The brick piles are quiet, the stones are at rest. To-morrow they'll rise, nine or ten stories tall, in huge, massive structures—the worst in the west."

THE editor of the *American Artisan* says he witnessed on the evening of the 26th ult. an interesting and successful test of Mr. D. McCracken's lamp-lighting invention, by which a line of lamps a mile in length in Jersey City was extinguished repeatedly, the operation requiring but three minutes for each repetition. The number of lamps and the distance covered may be extended indefinitely.

THE Government has within the past summer planted a signal station for physical and meteorological observation on the Island of St. Paul, in Behring Sea. The observer sent thither by the Weather Bureau is charged with the duty of extensive research and frequent reports as to the entire Alaskan and Aleutian territory, and much valuable and interesting matter is expected from him.

ON Thursday evening, at Plymouth, Indiana, a man named Taggart shot and mortally wounded his son-in-law, a young man named Osborne. They had not been on terms of intimacy for some time. Osborne had come for his wife, who was at her mother's, and while there Taggart came in, and, on seeing Osborne exclaimed, "What are you doing here; if you don't get out of here I'll shoot you," whereupon he drew a revolver and fired.

AT St. Paul, Minnesota, last Sunday, a suspicious gentleman, whose wife did not accompany him to church, returned home, went up stairs, found her chamber door locked, suddenly burst it open, and, after the suspected gentleman within had struggled with him in vain for the pistol which the husband took from a bureau drawer, the former went down stairs hurriedly with a bullet wound behind. St. Paul has a scandal, therefore, "in high life."

THE corner-stone of the monument to the memory of Miles Standish was laid on the 17th inst., at Duxbury, Mass., with appropriate elocutionary exercises. The orators had a good deal to say in honor of the Puritans; but a Boston newspaper calls attention to the fact already touched upon by *The Zion's Herald*, that the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower upon Plymouth Rock in December, 1620, were not Puritans, but were in England persecuted by Puritans. The first Puritans came in 1630 to Boston and Salem.

THE new Tay Bridge, Scotland, now in course of erection, will be the longest bridge in the world—longer even than the Victoria Bridge, Montreal. The Victoria Bridge is 9,184 feet long, while the Tay Bridge will be 10,321, making a difference in favor of the Tay Bridge of 1,136 feet. If the Tay Bridge were eighty yards longer, it would be two miles exactly, and for all intents and purposes it may therefore be called a two mile bridge, and will have ninety piers, and eighty-nine spans. The contract price for the whole bridge was £217,050.

THE London *Telegraph*, which is Mr. Gladstone's organ, in the last issue received, says that a study of the judgments given by the arbitrators does not inspire hope as to the future of political conciliation; and it then proceeds emphatically to repudiate the doctrine laid down by Adams, that due diligence binds a government to be as strict and zealous in maintaining neutrality as it would be in maintaining its own internal security. It says, "neutrality would be a burden too grevious to be borne, if we were bound to be as diligent in guarding the rights of a foreign belligerent as we are in maintaining the internal security of England."

THE Milanese newspapers report a large theft by a public official. A certain Paganini, a clerk in the Post Office at Milan, decamped with 500,000 francs which had just been received from the Post Office in Florence. The police, however, were immediately on his track, and he was taken at Biasca, beyond the Swiss border; 80,000 francs were found upon his person, and the rest, according to his account, was buried in the house where he lived in Milan. Paganini, remarks the London *Daily News*, will, it is hoped, meet with his due deserts; but why intrust half a million of francs to the keeping of a man who is starving upon a pittance of seventy francs a month?

DEFEATED WOMEN.

A Vacant Life that Succeeds a Fashionable American Match.

(From the New York Tribune.)

For the majority of pleasure-seekers the summer holiday is over with this month. Before the cool nights of September, seaside and mountain hotels will begin to give up their unwonted buzzing crowds, heaps of enormous trunks and corps of white-aproned waiters, and to go back into their usual silence, their many wives in staring for the rest of the year blankly at unappreciated nature, which no one else comes to look at.

Men look back at the summer vacation in the light of a successful rest, or of the bill to be footed; to most women, unfortunately, the dominant feeling is that a social campaign has ended more or less triumphantly. Young girls naturally and healthfully associate the summer life with love making, which too often degenerates, in our free and and easy American code of manners, into flirtation. Very few of them go home without having so tangled the story of some new heartache or triumph into fields of rippling water as to give meaning to them for themselves ever after. The most unfortunate class perhaps in our social life are the young married women.

The position they occupy is anomalous here, and different from that in any other country. In England, the average girl of good family, without the collegiate or superficial scientific education so often grasped at here, receives a far higher and broader training—literary, artistic and practical—than is usual in our fashionable classes. She does not find life in winter bounded by calls, shopping, matinees and a canter on horseback by day, and the opera or a ball at night, and in summer by the same round at Long Branch or Newport. With perhaps as narrow intellect as her American sister, the atmosphere she breathes tends to render her outlook wider and her judgment less giddy. Part of the year is passed in quiet home-country life among her own people; she is apt to know something about horticulture; she rides skillfully; she understands the management of tenantry; she has the assurance of position, the solid foothold which belongs to a landed aristocracy; she travels through Europe while our belles are vibrating feverishly between New York and the watering-places. All but by that mere force of cultivated sight and hearing, she acquires a knowledge of passing political and religious events, of history and art. A significant hint of the different culture in the same classes is found in the fact that a fashion book or paper would never be found in any English house above the rank of the most tawdry burgeoise gentility; dress is held to be the matter for milliners; while there are few of our women to whom the subject is not one of at least prominent interest. The English girl having married and "ranged herself" in society, as the French would say, has resources on which to fall back. At home, at dinner party or ball, there is no need for her to be shuffled into the background or endured the sufferance. Dress and flirtation are her only occupations, as love making and marriage are not the ends of English society. She takes her place beside her husband and his friends; there is an opening for her to become their intelligent companion, or leader, if she can, in political, artistic or social life; to tax all her ability, yet not lose in one whit the effect of the old grace and womanly charm. There is no such opening for the young married woman here, or if there be, how often does she avail herself of it? In France, marriage either devotes her to her children or sees her to entertain a lover. In American fashionable life it has rarely the first effect, and we add, heartily and thankfully, more seldom the second. Maria, silly, innocent, and "stylish," being married before she is out, does not find the beloved baby in the nursery (if there be one, which is not probable,) anything but a doll or a bore; she would shrink with horror at the thought of lack of fealty to her husband, yet this summer she found herself left without partner at picnic or waltz, or taken by the young men only as a stop-gap in the interims of serious flirtation; the pretty platitudes to which they used to listen with such chivalric devotion, they hear now with vacant smile and wandering eyes. She is no household drudge. Of the books, art, thought, she knows nothing. She feels, like those of her successful marriage, that in the very flush of her youth and beauty her game is played. The day is quite over for her, and she is defeated.

What shall she do? The question answers itself. But it seems to us that it ought to be asked more frequently, that the mirror should be held up to these women until they actually comprehend how vacant are their faces and their lives. It is the coming generation need "mothers." We need not go to the cradles for objects of the sincerest pity, nor beyond the average American fashionable women, who with exceptional beauty, courage and shrewdness, plays from her school days a losing game, and insures a losing defeat.

PERSONAL.

THE ushers at a fashionable New York wedding lately were all ladies.

FOUR English lady tourists reached the summit of Mont Blanc last month.

ATLANTA, GA., has just had a wedding at which 2,000 guests attended.

A LECTURE was delivered in Boston a few days since on "Old Bonnets." The coal-scuttle, the close cottage, the kiss-me quick, the Quaker bonnet and the three-decker were handsomely detailed for woman's delight and amusement.

M. GUIZOT is very old, and a lover of the fine arts. Latterly he visited a Venus, beautifully sculptured, and the guide to flatter the ex-statesman, remarked that the artist was over eighty years of age. "What a *memory* he must possess," replied Guizot.

MR. GREELEY has written to a friend within a few days that Mrs. Greeley's health is slowly failing, and that her death may be expected at any hour. It is well known that Mrs. Greeley has been an invalid for many years, during which time she has sought relief in almost every climate of the world without avail.

NATHAN AGUE died at Youngstown, Ohio, on Wednesday week, eighty-two years of age. He came to that place in 1798, on the year following, and was present in the latter year at the first white funeral in the township, and also at the raising of the first mill erected on the Western Reserve.

THE prolific Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., is out for Greeley. This eminent and popular novel-machine is on the stump for the Chappaqua farmer, and is determined to elect him if the powerful engine of his mind has not lost its power to fascinate a world that hung entranced on his pen when exercised on the columns of the New York *Ledger*. He will be able to add to the cheap romancing already indulged in by the Liberal Republican party.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, together with Justice Miller and Bradley, have returned to Washington to arrange the business of the United States Supreme Court for the adjourned term, which will meet on the 28th inst. Judge Chase's health is much improved during the past month, and he will be enabled to resume his seat at the head of the Court. Justice Nelson, who has been unable to occupy his place in the Court since the termination of his arduous duties on the High Joint Commission, is still very feeble, and will probably never resume his judicial duties.

THE Rev. John Allen, well known as "Campmeeting John," opened the late term of Court in Franklin county, Maine, as follows, with prayer: "O, Lord, help us to pray for the lawyers, for Thou knowest that they have abundant need for prayer. They too often try to make a good case out of a bad one, and a bad case out of a good one. O Lord, help them to be honest. And help, too, the witnesses. Thou knowest, O Lord, that sometimes they stretch the truth, and keep back what ought to be made known. Help them, O Lord, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

MR. SEWARD'S house, at Auburn, is filled with singular testimonials of regard and esteem, from every quarter of the world, which have been presented to him since his retirement to private life. There are specimens of ore from Western mines; pictures from the young Art Academy of Mexico; walking sticks and snuff-boxes from the four corners of the globe. But the most curious present is a gorgeous silk banner, from China, such as the men of rank have borne before them in processions, with the portrait of Mr. Seward in the center, his son's embroidered at the top, and around the border a grotesque crowd of hypothetical ancestors.

NEW HAMPSHIRE lawyers are puzzling their brains over a case which is soon to be decided in one of the Courts of that State. A short time since the dead body of a man named Samuel Jones was found in the woods of Wentworth. The deceased, it appears, had one son, who is also dead. A considerable property remains to be enjoyed by the heir or heirs. Now, it so happens that the death of the son occurred in December last; whether the father died before or after that date, cannot be determined by the evidence so far produced. If the father died first, then the estate would descend to the son, and from him to a half brother named Campbell. Whereas, if the son died first, the estate would go to the brothers and sisters of the father.

SINCE his return from his journey around the world, and up to the time of his death, Mr. Seward was engaged upon two literary works of importance. These are: 1. An account of his Travels, with Comments and Observations; and 2. A History of His Life and Times. He was accustomed to spend several hours of every day upon these works. All the first was dictated to Miss Olive Risley Seward, his adopted daughter. He was greatly assisted in the second by Mr. F. W. Seward, formerly Assistant Secretary of State. The first is finished, and is to be published by the Messrs. Appleton. The second is only about half written; but it will probably be completed by Mr. F. W. Seward. At Auburn, Mr. Seward divided his time between reading, dictating, driving in the open air, and receiving his friends.

"FANNY FERN."

A Sketch of Sara Payson Willis Parton.

(From the Tribune of Friday.)

Sara Payson Willis, wife of James Parton, whose death occurred yesterday, though she has left few enduring literary works, has earned with her pen a wide celebrity. Born at Portland, Me., in 1811, she seems to have passed through a somewhat stormy and cloudy girlhood and womanhood, and passed into a mature life before she made an entrance into the field of literature. She was a descendant of two old Puritan families of New England, and, in common with her brother, N. P. Willis, inherited from father and mother a large share of mental power and genius. The father of Sara Willis was a founder of *The Puritan Recorder*, a religious journal, published in Boston, and of *The Youth's Companion*, printed in the same city. The mother of the Willis children, Nathaniel, Richard, and Jane, is described as a large-brained, great-hearted woman of most lovable character. When Sara was yet a child, her family removed to Boston, where she passed all her early years. She was educated at Hartford, Conn., by Miss Catharine Beecher, and was recognized as a clever young lady, high-spirited and eccentric, and addicted to mischievous and comical escapades. While yet young, and soon after leaving school, she married Mr. Eldridge, of Boston. After the birth of three children, she was left a widow and in somewhat embarrassed circumstances. Of these straits came her first literary venture, and, in 1851, she offered an essay signed "Fanny Fern" to one of the literary weeklies of Boston. It was accepted and acceptable, for the great reading public immediately demanded more, and "Fanny Fern" grew into fame and favor. These leaflets were gathered into a volume with the title of "Fern Leaves" and had a great sale, no less than 75,000 copies of the book having been sold. "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends," her next book, had a fair sale, and a second series of the "Leaves" reached a very large edition. In 1854, her first novel, "Ruth Hall," appeared; it was not a genial book, and over its family revelations and allusions a generous charity draws a vail of forgetfulness. "Rose Clarke," published in 1851, was a more sunny work, and commanded a wider circle of readers than even the unhappy notoriety of its predecessor had attracted. The two novels were the only ones which "Fanny Fern" ever published; they provoked much criticism, and were read by thousands who sought in their pages the same grace and vivacity which had been the charm of her less pretentious writings.

In 1858 the subject of this sketch was married to Mr. James Parton of this city, the brilliant and effective historical writer and essayist. Since her marriage her published writings have not been very voluminous, but their character has been considerably modified and improved, compared with those of her earlier career. She was "a good hater," and her pen, gentle and mild enough when pursuing congenial themes, was pointed and galling when engaged in the chastisement of vice, cant, or snobbery. She had a fierce hatred for every sort of hypocrisy, and, with the inevitable tendency of one who pursues these subjects with sportiveness, she sometimes drifted into extravagance and uncharitableness. As a writer of brief sketches and essays for the weekly press she excelled; and in the production of these she was indomitable in industry, fertile in resource, and boundless in patience. She has shown her struggling sisterhood what women can do with the pen; for, in spite of numberless obstacles, she won herself a place in current literature, a generous income, and many honest friends and admirers. Her life was not always sunny; but its closing years were unclouded save by bodily ills, and, after, a long, busy wrestle with life's problems, she sleeps well at last.

THE great volcano on the island of Hawaii, called Mauna Loa, which Mark Twain describes so graphically in his "Roughing It," is again in eruption. When compared to this volcano, Etna and Vesuvius dwindle into insignificance. The bed of its stream of lava from former eruptions is ten miles wide.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; R. S. McKinzy, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE OLD MAN GOES FOR GRANT.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

We've had another meetin' at the school-house on the hill,
And cheers for Grant and Wilson were given with a will;
There were young men, there were maidens, there were gray-haired mothers there,
And songs for Grant and Wilson filled with melody the air.

We came to the conclusion, in looking matters o'er,
That good old Horace Greeley and the *Tribune* are no more;
The Presidential siren sang a very pretty song,
And Horace put his white hat on and followed her along.

But he's tuck the wrong road, Betsey—a new, untrodden road;
The good things he has said of Grant will prove a heavy load:
But of all the loads he carries the heaviest will be
The load strapped on at Baltimore, called "evil company."

We're all poor creeturs at the best, and apt to go astray
When great temptations find our path and shine across our way;
My faith in human goodness grows weak—does almost fail—
When men like Horace Greeley bow down the knee to Baal.

We've tuck the *Tribune* many years—we farmers 'round the hill;
Once it was law and gospel, but 'tis now a bitter pill:
Because one man leaves principle, and every thing that's good,
It doesn't stand to reason that all we farmers should.

No, Betsey; we go in for Grant, the war-tried, peace-tried man;
The one who routed rebels can rout this other clan.
When Grant went fightin' treason he never meant to fail,
And when he *hooped* the traitor *he didn't go her bail.*

Hurrah for Grant! hurrah for Grant!—don't call me crazy, wife;
I'm marching with Ulysses in the Presidential strife.
I can't vote many more times; my days are nearly through:
Hurrah for Grant, the leader of the boys who marched in blue!

THE YELLOWSTONE REGION.

Important Discoveries by a United States Exploring Expedition.

The Western exploring expedition, in charge of Lieutenant Hayden, has been through Idaho to Fort Hall, up the west side of Snake River Valley, across the Teton range of mountains, through the valley of Henry's Fork, Madison Valley, and the Targee Pass, to the Geyser basin of the Yellowstone region. Two of the party ascended the Great Teton—the first who ever set foot upon its summit, thirteen thousand four hundred feet in elevation. The next important discovery made by this party was the four remarkable passes at the head of Henry's Fork. These passes correspond to the four points of the compass, and all are within a few miles of each other. Henry's Lake is located in the centre. The Tergee or East pass is about six thousand five hundred feet elevation, and forms one of the great gateways to the Madison Valley, and the sources of the Madison and Yellowstone. Henry's or South pass is about six thousand feet, and opens into the Snake River Valley; Red Rock or West Pass, six thousand three hundred feet connects the valley of the Jefferson branch, while the Madison or South pass opens into the lower Madison. All these passes are so smooth and low that one may ride over them in a carriage at full speed. There is probably not a more interesting geographical point on the American continent, where there are, within an area of a few miles, four such remarkable pathways, linking the Pacific with the Atlantic slopes. There is not the slightest obstruction to a railroad over either of these passes. So easy, in fact, is the route that emigrants have already begun to take it, and within two years, Lieutenant Hayden projects, that all this rich country will be in the possession of actual settlers. This expedition has already obtained much information, and is accompanied by a number of scientific men, whose reports, upon their return, will be of the utmost value.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

A Criticism by the English Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In his address at Glasgow, September 26, Chancellor Lowe uttered the following significant criticism on American diplomacy:

"The fact that the Senate of the United States is a body which must ultimately ratify every treaty, forms a difficulty in the way of negotiations of a most dangerous and perplexing nature, and one that will some day or other, unless it be corrected, involve the United States in the greatest possible difficulty. The gentlemen who formed the Constitution of America, thought very sensibly on the first flush of the thing that it was quite right that a matter so important as a treaty should receive the confirmation of the representatives of the people, but they failed to see what I may call the reflex action that such a principle introduces, because the effect of that is, when you negotiate with America and the Government of America, you are not negotiating with a plenipotentiary at all. The persons whom we may appoint for the Queen's Government bind the Queen's Government to what they say. The American Government can not bind America, because there is always the Senate's consent to be obtained. The consequence is that the Senate is consulted before any point is raised; but the Senate is not always in session, and if it is in session, it is bound, as a deliberative body, by any informal opinion it may give in that way, and the consequence is that one side is bound by what it purposes, and the other is at liberty to change it continually. I mention this not for the purpose of criticising the Government of America, which is not very palatable to them, but for our own guidance, because there are a great many gentlemen who think it would be a good plan if no treaty were allowed to come into effect until it has received the assent of Parliament."

A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

DR. KEYSER: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

DR. KEYSER, consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

In the city, in the way of fresh and pure DRUGS, will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, 138

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE.

Where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices. Also, Spatter's Granulated Bi Carb. Potthas. Sold at

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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Fe... er's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fa... Scales repaired.

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New Shawls,
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Ladies' Alpaca Suits.

A large stock of the latest novelties in

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Waterproof Cloths,

In Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Gold Mixed.

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For Men and Boys' wear, very cheap.

ALL KINDS OF

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At very low prices, at

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THE GREAT DRESS GOODS AND DRY GOODS HOUSE.

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Don't Pay Advanced Prices, we Sell as Cheap as Ever.

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New Hamburg Embroideries,
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Very handsome and desirable.

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COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.

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A complete new stock of Ladies' and Childrens Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1872.

The gold market was dull and steady at 112¾ throughout the day. Loans were from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearances about $47,000,000. The specie exports for the week amounted to $15,777,390. The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady at 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 110¼ for sight. The bank statement, so favorable. It shows a net gain of $515,440 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $3,575,400 above the 25 per cent. required by law. Money was easy during the morning at 5 per cent. and declined to 3@4 per cent. in the afternoon. Governments were dull and steady, with but little, if any, change in prices from yesterday. State bonds were dull and generally unchanged. The stock market was strong and advanced, but with the exception of Pacific Mail and Rock Island, business generally was very moderate. Pacific Mail advanced from 44 to 45¾, and Rock Island from 104¾ to 105¾. There were advances also in Union Pacific, Western Union and Lake Shore. The changes in other shares were slight and unimportant. At the close the general market was firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74⅝; Adams Express, 94½; Fargo Express, 85¼; American Express, 69¾; United States, 46½; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 99½; Erie, 19¾; Harlem, 112¾; Michigan Central, 114½; Michigan Southern 89⅜; Union Pacific, 98⅜; Quicksilver, 43¾; Illinois Central, none; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88¼; North Western and Chicago, 72⅝; do preferred, 87¾; Toledo and Wabash, 70¾; Ft. Wayne, 93½; Chicago and Alton, 109; Ohio and Mississippi, 40⅝; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 75¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 115⅝@116; do '64, 115¾; do '65 new, 114⅝; do '67, 115¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾ @114⅞; 10-40s, 110@111¾; currency, 6's, 112⅝ @112¾; new 5 per cent. 110⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee old, 72¾; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July, 24; South Carolina, April, 25; Missouri, 6's, 92; C. P. 1 g., 76¾; U. P. L. 5., 79¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 12, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales at 45@55 cents per gallon.

APPLES.—The demand is rather better which is owing to the fact that Peaches and Plums are out of season, and prices are a shade better; sales at $1@1.50 per bbl. for fair to good and $2 for choice.

BAGGING.—Twos mill, two bushel, 38 cts. two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 38 cts.

BEANS.—Small sales at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales mostly in small lots, within the range of 4@7 cents.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for roll and we can report sales of prime to choice at 25@27. Solid packed continues dull and of the lower grades stocks are accumulating.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CARBON OIL.—There is considerable inquiry for shipment west, and the recent advance is well sustained; standard brands, 22¾@23 cents from tun cars—1@2c additional for small lots.

CHEESE.—Is reported steady with a continued good jobbing demand, and we can report regular sales of prime Goshen at 16@16½.

CHESTNUTS.—Weak and lower; offered today at $ per bushel; will probably drop to $4,50 @5 within the next twenty four hours.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sells at 14@15 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$3 per case.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $14@15 per bbl; other descriptions from $10@12.

E GGS.—There is rather more inquiry and the market is strong, with a continued upward tendency; 25 may be regarded as the ruling quotation; receipts light and stocks are comparatively small.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Is reported more active in New York and dull at Liverpool, which is something unusual. Chicago and Cincinnati and nearly all the leading western markets are quoted steady. In our market trade is quite active but there has been no change in prices for several days; we continue former quotations, $7,50@8 for common to choice Wisconsins; $8,25 for choice Minnesotas; and $8,25@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 50@60 cts.

GRAINS.—The market for Wheat is reported steady, with a fair demand, particularly for white, which is in very limited supply; red is quotable at $1,65@1,70, and white at $1,85@1,90. The mills here are pretty well stocked with red, but they want white, hence there is more difference made than for several years past. Oats, as noted in our last report, are a shade lower, but there is a continued good demand, and notwithstanding the arrivals recently have been liberal, there is no accumulation of stock; sales at 40 to 43 for common mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but there is no change in prices, and we continue former quotations, 58 for good mixed, and 60 for prime yellow. Ear Corn is also scarce, and selling readily at quotations, 60@61 cts. Rye, in the absence of sales, nominal at 80@85. Barley, 85 to 90 for fair to prime, and 95 for choice.

GROCERIES.—Now that the election is over, an improved trade in Groceries is anticipated, though the continued stringency in money matters has a bad effect—however, this is not likely to continue much longer, at least we hope not. Our eastern advices report Sugars firm, and Coffee quiet; with choice grades quoted up a quarter of a cent. Rice easier.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13⅜; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12⅜; Ex. C 12¼; C, 12¾; Chesapeake Ex. C, 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1,25.

HAY.—Is scarce and in demand, and while this market is firm there is no quotable change in prices; baled is selling on track at $25@32, according to condition and quality.

ONIONS.—$3@3,50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 55 to 70 cts. per pair, according to size.

POTATOES.—There is rather more inquiry, and we can report sales of Peach Blows at 70@ 75 cts per bushel. Sweets unchanged at $3@4 per bbl., the suitable figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Rib Sides, 12c; Clear Sides, 12½; Sugar cured Hams, 15c; Dried Beef, 20 c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is in demand and scarce; crushers are paying $1,90@$1,95. No movement in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, October 11, 1872.

RECEIPTS.	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	810 cars	493 cars
Hogs	3,000	3,000
Sheep	75	50
Horses	10	13
Mules		4
Total	504	573

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were again large this week, but the quality was common, unusually so, hence, while there was an over supply of the lower grades, good shipping cattle were scarce, and, in consequence, sold readily at full prices; prime to extra 1,200@1,400 steers may be quoted at 6¼@7—one bunch brought 7½, and another these quotations the supply was not equal to the demand; good 1,100@1,200 average, 6@6¼. However, as intimated, there was an over supply of common and medium stock, as three-fourths, if not more, of the arrivals were of this description, and for which there is a poor inquiry for these grades of cattle, as the eastern markets are a good deal like ours—overstocked. There is not much doubt but what there was rough, scalawag stock sold here this week at, if not below what they will bring in Chicago to the owners, freight, feed bills, commission and shrinkage; yet in the face of this, and notwithstanding this has been the general situation for several months, the receipts and offerings of this low grade, scalawag stock is in the ascendancy, and so long as this policy, if such it can be termed, is adhered to, just so long will good cattle bring fancy prices while the lower grades will be kept at a heavy discount.

Following embraces a pretty fair report of the sales during the past three days.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
23 lms	1,500	4 00	101	7,880	5 00
129	9,940	5 00	90	7,980	5 75
80 lms	5,540	7 50	44	3,760	5 75
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
130	7,770	4 50	100	8,450	5 00
158	per head	$1,75	108	9,790	6 00
79	6,630	5 25	42	3,730	5 15
90	7,770	5 60	210	15,535	5 15
101	9,030	5 75	18	1,335	5 12
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
102	8,870	5 60	109	8,580	5 25
95	8,460	6 00	101	7,060	5 12
188	16,630	5 50	101	8,770	5 80
17	1,010	7 00	205	16,390	4 40
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
193	16,470	5 30	186	17,440	5 90
403	27,940	5 45	83	6,360	5 20
102	12,980	5 35	43	3,280	5 35
145	13,720	5 75	82	6,880	5 60
204	15,030	5 50	201	15,010	4 75
238	17,090	4 10	211	18,549	5 75
198	14,760	4 50			
Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
190	15,470	5 60	227	18,450	4 75
67	5,450	4 75	30	3,160	4 75
102	8,240	5 20	199	15,070	4 50
180	15,030	5 12	193	15,700	6 62
109	8,400	5 20	97	8,390	5 80
180	16,540	5 75	187	per head	$3,25
50	3,480	5 20	167	1,194	5 00
178	8,350	4 25	207	16,780	5 50
196	13,680	5 00	224	19,280	5 85

HOGS.

The market for this kind of stock has ruled fairly active since Tuesday, the 7th, most of the stale hogs left over than preceding week having been disposed of on Monday; since that time prices have been slowly but steadily creeping up until Chicago tops of extra selection touched $5,60 to-day and Yorkers reached 5 cents with a few extra bunches going at 5.15@5.20. The pens to-day were all cleaned up ready for a fresh supply, and if the "run" next week should be a heavy one, the probability is that present prices cannot be sustained long, but at the other hand if the receipts should be only fair, the indications are that the best light Yorkers will not go below 5 cents nor best Philadelphia hogs under 5¼ c. however, shippers should be cautious and give themselves more margin. Following is a partial report of sales during the past three days.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
42	3,360	5 00	36	7,750	4 90
70	19,830	5 25	116	20,740	5 25
82	24,640	5 50	91	19,440	5 15
50	11,040	5 00	72	13,920	5 00
21	6,000	5 05	72	21,000	5 45
Hazelwood & B sold:					
12	2,830	4 80	35	8,740	4 75
68	11,230	4 25	85	21,760	5 00
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68	12,380	5 00	34	8,750	4 90
58	12,780	4 90	27	7,280	4 90
38	8,800	4 75	42	10,500	4 80
40	9,420	5 00	46	10,020	5 00
238	48,680	5 00	94	26,980	5 20
61	15,020	5 50	55	12,770	5 25
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54	11,490	4 90	395	110,070	5 25
43	10,610	4 80	44	11,930	5 35
150	44,590	5 42	40	10-750	4 80

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, although light were slightly in excess of those of last week; in addition to the 75 cars above reported, there were some 4 or 5 cars driven in from the adjoining country, which swelled the receipts for the week up to 80 cars. The proportion of good sheep was rather larger than for some time past, but there was a ready sale for all of this kind and prices, as compared with last week, ruled 15 @25 cents per cwt. higher. Prime to extra fine wool wethers, 6¼@6¾; do to good, 5¾@6; fat to 80 lbs, 4¾@5¾. Good stock weathers, 80 to 85 lbs, 5@5¼c. Jersey ewes dull; quoted at $2 @3¾ per head. Lambs in limited supply, but the demand was not active; prices were without quotable change ranging from 5¼@7¾, according to weight and quality.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
23 lms	1,500	4 00	101	7,880	5 00
129	9,940	5 00	90	7,980	5 75
80 lms	5,540	7 50	44	3,760	5 75
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Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoeberger B & S...	4	Isabella Furnace....	5
Lucy Furnace.....	2	McKnight P &	2
Total.....			13

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

McIntosh H & Co	4	Paul Jones & Co.....	6
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J. Reamer	1	Lindsay & McC.....	4
Lewis, O & P.....	3		
Total.....			28

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Caughey & H.....	5	J. Reamer.....	5
J. Wood & Co.....	7		
Total.....			17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

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Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, October 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged: middling 18¾c.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—Cotton very firm; middling upland 17¾c.

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MOBILE, October 12.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 17¾c; middling, 18¾c; net receipts, 1,439 bales; exports coastwise, 945 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,781 bales.

SAVANNAH, October 12.—Cotton declined; offerings fair; good ordinary at 17¾c; low middlings, 17¾@18c; middlings, 18¾c; net sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 34,975 bales.

CHARLESTON, October 12.—Cotton firm; ordinary, 16½@17c; good ordinary, 17¾@17¾c; low middling, 17¾c; middling, 18c; net receipts, 1,810 bales; exports, continent, 1,197 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1,850 bales.

GALVESTON, October 12.—Cotton steady; ordinary, 15¾@15¾c; good ordinary, 16¾c; net receipts, 1,188 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,532 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 20,188 bales.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 12, 1872.

The Crude market has been very quiet during the past week, and Pittsburgh refiners bought very sparingly however, there is but little change in prices, though the feeling is scarcely as strong as it was last week; and the impression very generally prevails that the upper end the market has been reached, and this, therefore, is the main reason of buyers holding back. Quoted at $4,10@4,20 per bbl. at Parker, equal to 10.60@10.70 cents per gallon here. Refined was reported a shade weaker for eastern delivery, and we reduce quotations to 25¾ cents for October against 25¾ on Thursday and Friday. There has been and is still considerable inquiry from the west, and there have been round lot sales at 22¾@22 cents free on cars, and these maybe regarded as the ruling quotations for standard brands.

Oil Barrels continue quiet and unchanged; sales of city make at $2 and country at $1,90. There is not much prospect of a decline until after navigation has been resumed, of which there is not much prospect at this writing.

Receipts crude this week.....11,193 bls.

" " last week.....14,491 "

" " January 1st to date.935,743 "

" " same time 1871....917,850 "

Exports refined this week.....19,493 "

" " last week.....14,491 "

" " January 1st to date.585,372 "

" " same time 1871....551,266 "

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens O W, acct. Thos. Kling.....					924
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....					640
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart.....					80
Sunbeam O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.....					382
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....					584
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. Kling.....					1,413
American O W, acct. T. P. Miller.....					143
Peerless O W, acct.					148
Riverside O W, acct. J. Adams.....					74
Total.....					3258

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 211 bbls to Logan Bros. Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 250 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 152 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 300 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 153 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., New York.

P. Weisenberger 100 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Total.....1426

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Commercial List says: The market presents a very dull and unsettled appearance. Manufacturers still hesitate about purchasing. The stock, however, remains very small, with no immediate prospects of any large receipts. There have been no further shipments of Texas. Fleeces are in fair demand, but buyers for cash can purchase on very reasonable terms. The sale of Messrs. Walker Brown & Co.'s wool well attended. Pulled and Fleeces went off at 5@57c—one bunch brought 1.15, and another these quotations the supply was not equal to the demand; good 1,100@1,200 average, 60@65. However, as intimated, there was an over supply of common and medium stock, as three-fourths, if not more, of the arrivals were of this description, and for which there is a poor inquiry for these grades of cattle, as the eastern markets are a good deal like ours—overstocked. There is not much doubt but what there was rough, scalawag stock sold here this week at, if not below what they will bring in Chicago to the owners, freight, feed bills, commission and shrinkage; yet in the face of this, and notwithstanding this has been the general situation for several months, the receipts and offerings of this low grade, scalawag stock is in the ascendancy, and so long as this policy, if such it can be termed, is adhered to, just so long will good cattle bring fancy prices while the lower grades will be kept at a heavy discount.

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NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Cotton strong and in fair demand; sales 4,200 bales; good ordinary at 17¾c; low middling, 18¾@18¾c; middling, 18¾c. Receipts, 3,000 bales; exports to Havre, 2,650 bales; New York, 732 bales; coast, 846 bales.

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SAVANNAH, October 12.—Cotton declined; offerings fair; good ordinary at 17¾c; low middlings, 17¾@18c; middlings, 18¾c; net sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 34,975 bales.

CHARLESTON, October 12.—Cotton firm; ordinary, 16½@17c; good ordinary, 17¾@17¾c; low middling, 17¾c; middling, 18c; net receipts, 1,810 bales; exports, continent, 1,197 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1,850 bales.

GALVESTON, October 12.—Cotton steady; ordinary, 15¾@15¾c; good ordinary, 16¾c; net receipts, 1,188 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,532 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 20,188 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Oct. 12.—313 pigs lead, Beamer B &Co; 149 bls flour, Schomaker & Co; 300 do do, D Wallace; 100 do do, F W Jenkins & Bro; 400 do do, Seghmyer & V; 100 do do, Hyde & C; 50 do peas, Head (I & Co; 50 do b wines, Shipton & W; 16 copy presses, W G Johnson & Co; 20 bls 2 casks g ware, Cunningham & I; 16 hlf bbl pickles, S P Shriver & Co;

...meet this after-... Council business will come ...important attendance is requested.

California Grapes.

...gigantic cluster of California grapes, ...er and finer than we have ever seen, and ...luscious as we have ever tasted, reached us through the mail on Saturday in a damaged condition. We render thanks to the anonymous friend who, away off on the golden shores of the Pacific, thought of the GAZETTE so kindly. We would address our acknowledgments to him directly if his name was known to us. The grapes are a beautiful wine color, and nearly as large as wild plums.

False Pretense.

On Saturday morning, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Antoine Heline entered suit against John D. Wermley, for false pretenses. The deponent alleges that on the 1st of June last the defendant obtained a certain leasehold of property from the prosecutor, worth four thousand five hundred dollars, by representing that if Heline would give a clear receipt for and possession of the same he could and would obtain from the——Building and Loan Association of Allegheny one thousand five hundred dollars as a first payment. The prosecutor alleges that the money was obtained but that the defendant refused to pay it over or to surrender possession of the property. A warrant was issued.

The Allegheny Fire.

The loss of Messrs. Hartje & Wiley, by the fire which destroyed their foundry and enamel works, in Allegheny, on Friday night, was closer over estimated, and it is now thought will not be more than $125,000. They are insured in the agencies of Arrott & Lockhart for $35,000, in the Cash Company of Pittsburgh for $5,000, half of which has been re-insured in the Federal Company, making $2,500 in each company; in the National Company for $2,500, in the Teutonia and Allegheny for $2,500, and in the Humboldt for $2,500.

Mr. Callery's twelve brick dwellings were insured in the Triumph Company of Cincinnati, R. J. Graham, Agent, for $5,000. The three frame dwellings belonging to Mr. Callery were insured to the amount of $2000 in each of the following Pittsburgh companies, making $1,000 in all: Western, Monongahela, Allegheny and City.

Paying a Bet.

Last Saturday night a novel election bet was paid on the South Side, and drew an immense crowd to witness it. Messrs. William Shergo and Ed. Schultz had entered into a mutual arrangement, in which the man whose favorite Gubernatorial candidate was defeated in the late election agreed to transport the other for a certain distance in a wheelbarrow. Mr. Schultz proved to be the unfortunate man, and his companion mounted the vehicle. The procession was headed by a boy on foot bearing a Chinese lantern, a mar on a mule, and a brass band. The principals in the affair were loaded with decorations of every imaginable color and description. This eccentric procession marched from the Monongahela bridge up to Sixth street, followed by the Grant and Wilson Marching Club, and an immense and very enthusiastic crowd. Upon reaching Sixth street the enthusiasm of the crowd became so great that they seized the principals of the bet and carried them on their shoulders.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, at which Health Officer Gray submitted the following report for the month of September:

Nuisances abated, 429; permits granted, 69.
Amount received from permits.....$138 00
Amount received from fines.....2 00
Amount received from Jno. Baus.....50 00
Amount received from S. Cuthbert.....33 00

$251 00
Expended.....30 25

Balance.....$220 75

For the quarter ending the 30th of last month, there were 710 births and 280 marriages. During the month of September there 175 deaths.

The Meat Inspector reported the following shipments of stock from the East Liberty stock yards during the last three months:

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
July	28,408	72,390	49,798
August	21,662	70,465	71,475
September	34,870	76,890	49,845
	94,240	219,645	191,028

Of the dead animals received at the yards in the time mentioned above, 29 were cattle, 10 were hogs, and 300 sheep. After the passage of some unimportant bills and the ordering of warrants the board adjourned.

Youthful Criminals.

Yesterday afternoon a party of young men and boys entered a feed store on the corner of Middle alley and North avenue, Allegheny, and amused themselves by playing cards and smoking, instead of attending Sunday school. The disturbance they created annoyed the quiet people in that vicinity, and a gentleman went for a policeman to have them arrested. As the officer approached the boys discovered him, and crawling out on the roof of the building and jumped down into the alley. They all succeeded in escaping except a boy named Patrick Brady, about eighteen years of age, who was arrested by Officer Cowell. Brady resisted the officer, and was encouraged and assisted by his younger brother Henry. The officer turned his attention to Henry and attempted to arrest him, when he drew a knife and made two unsuccessful attempts to stab the officer. With the assistance of Officer Scott the two boys were finally landed in the lock-up. At the hearing yesterday afternoon Mayor Callow fined them fifty dollars each, and in default of payment they were sent to the Work House for ninety days. The younger boy, who is only about fourteen years of age, seemed a particularly hard case for so young a criminal. After the sentence had been passed upon him, and he was being conveyed to the lock-up, his mother, who was crying before the Mayor and pleading for her boys, was wildly pushed away by young Brady, who broke away from the officer.

A Sad Accident.

On last Saturday morning a most sad and distressing accident occurred in Allegheny, resulting in the death of a little daughter of the Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D. About nine o'clock on the morning named, Katie, three years and nine months old, was playing in the parlor at her home, No. 171 South avenue. She was left by the domestic, standing near the fire. The servant had been gone from the room scarcely a moment, when she heard the screams of the child. Hastily running into the room, she found it enveloped in flames. With the aid of a companion the flames were smothered, and the injured child was removed to a bed. Dr. Thompson was called in and everything possible was done to alleviate her horrible sufferings. On Saturday afternoon she seemed to suffer less, and for a time she slept. Early yesterday morning, however, death came to release her from her suffering. Dr. Nesbit, who had left the city Saturday to fill a preaching appointment, was summoned home by telegraph, and arrived in the evening, a few hours previous to her death.

Katie was the pet of the household, remarkably bright for one of her years, and a great favorite,—as much with visiting friends as with the members of the family. The circumstances of her death were mentioned in the majority of our city M. E. Churches yesterday, and universal sympathy expressed for Dr. Nesbit, upon whom the blow falls with almost crushing effect. The fact of the death of Mrs. Nesbit but a few months ago, renders this second affliction doubly grievous, and has elicited for the bereaved one, among all his acquaintances, tender and most heartfelt sympathy.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Dispatch's Falsehoods.

The *Dispatch*, of Saturday, makes what it pretends to be a reply to our exposures of its false statements of the day before. It evidently employs a young and inexperienced writer, who is possessed of words rather than ideas, to frame its reply. The young gentleman was unfortunate. By not touching the main point in issue, it practically admits all we said with the single possible exception, contained in the following:

"We will, however, say that Mr. Hare has never paid, nor has been asked to pay, a cent for anything that has appeared in these columns in support of his candidacy for the Sheriffalty."

This is a falsehood. Mr. Pulpress took the article, to which we referred in our charge against the *Dispatch* that it charged so much per line for the address of the colored people in behalf of Hare. The price was so high for the full article, $47.00, that he cut out all except that which related to Mr. Hare's interests. For this a charge of *thirteen dollars* was made. A few lines of introduction was charged a dollar more, and when asked by Mr. Pulpress if they were not friendly to Mr. Hare, or who were they, they replied "they were for the *Dispatch* ...." If the *Dispatch* or any one else doubts whether it was paid so much per line for advocating Mr. Hare, they may call on Mr. Pulpress who will show them the receipt. This bill was paid with Mr. Hare's money.

The various flings at the GAZETTE are characteristic. We have just one answer to them—the GAZETTE is doing sufficiently well not to blackmail political candidates. When the *Dispatch* reaches a position so prosperous, whether in circulation, advertising, or influence, we shall be glad to know it. There are tests of newspaper prosperity other than loud-mouthed boasting, which smacks of the air of a corner loafer. Among these we have always observed that other evidence of failing prosperity is a resort to the business of blackmailing political candidates. We are able to assure the *Dispatch* that the GAZETTE was easily able to get through the Mayoralty election, and the canvass preliminary to the nominations, without any blackmail from any candidate.

Indeed, this has not been a part of our business policy at all. Our business had been sufficiently good, and our circulation has increased so steadily, that we have found ourselves possessed of ample revenues, without going into the business of blackmailing. When the *Dispatch* can say as much we will be glad to accept its other statements about circulation. We need only say of its advertising patronage that its columns belie the statements.

We have a word of advice to the *Dispatch*. It may blow its own trumpet as loudly as it pleases, but be careful to respect the rights of others. Its impudence is carried further, we may find it convenient to give some revelations in regard to its proposed arrangements with other parties. The *Dispatch* supported Hare! Yes,—for fourteen dollars, cash in advance, all it has ever been worth to him! We look upon it as a very suspicious circumstance that Mr. Hare did not have credit at the *Dispatch* office, before his election, for fourteen dollars.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Mathew Jack, in the town of Greensburgh, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two story brick, nine rooms, wide hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

OFFICIAL FOOTINGS UP.

Hartranft's Majority in Allegheny County 9,281.

AVERAGE MAJORITY ON STATE OFFICERS 9,581.

Average Majority on Congressmen at Large 10,689.

The three clerks appointed by the Return Judges on Friday, to make the additions of the election returns for the various wards, boroughs, and townships of Allegheny county, concluded their labors at two o'clock yesterday morning. Their duties were much more arduous than has heretofore fallen on election officers in this county. There were eighty-six columns of votes to be added, made up of returns from one hundred and twenty-two election districts. The clerks were Messrs. James K. Case and John D. Fleming, Republicans, and J. H. White, Democrat.

The annexed statement shows the official footings up for each candidate voted for:

GOVERNOR.

John F. Hartranft, R.	25,771
Chas. R. Buckalew D.	16,490
Hartranft's majority	9,281
Whole vote cast for Governor	42,261

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Harrison Allen, R.	25,179
Wm. Hartley, D.	16,268
Allen's majority	8,911

SUPREME JUDGE.

Ulysses Mercur	26,307
James Thompson	15,944
Mercur's majority	10,363

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Lemuel Todd, R.	26,608
Chas. Albright, R.	26,674
G. W. Schofield, R.	26,544
J. H. Hopkins, D.	16,036
Richard Vaux, D.	15,849
H. B. Wright, D.	15,973
Average Republican majority	10,689

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Wm. M. Meredith, R.	26,222
J. Gillingham Fell, R.	26,222
Harry White, R.	26,209
Wm. Lilly, R.	26,224
Linn Bartholomew, R.	26,227
H. N. McAllister, R.	26,228
Wm. H. Armstrong, R.	26,232
Wm. Davis, R.	26,226
James L. Reynolds, R.	26,235
Samuel E. Dimmick, R.	26,230
George V. Lawrence, R.	26,220
David N. White, R.	26,224
W. H. Ainey, R.	26,231
John H. Walker, R.	26,231
Jeremiah S. Black, D.	15,461
Andrew G. Curtin, D.	15,060
Wm. Smith, D.	15,518
John H. Campbell, D.	15,461
James Ellis, D.	15,527
George M. Dallas, D.	15,535
A. A. Purman, D.	15,460
George W. Woodward, D.	15,522
Wm. J. Baer, D.	15,512
F. M. Gowan, D.	15,517
S. H. Reynolds, D.	15,516
S. C. T. Todd, D.	15,516
R. A. Lamberton, D.	15,520
William L. Corbett, D.	15,519

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thomas McConnell, R.	26,201
Samuel A. Purviance, R.	26,210
Thomas Ewing, R.	26,367
J. W. F. White, R.	26,099
Matthew Edwards, R.	25,828
Thomas Howard, R.	25,777
Malcolm Hay, D.	15,944
James Irwin, D.	16,520
John B. Guthrie, D.	15,558
C. F. Bauer, G. Ref.	15,519
Levi Bird Duff, L. R.	15,433
T. H. B. Patterson, L. R.	15,999

[Under the law, the nine candidates receiving the highest number of votes are elected. This elects the six Republican candidates, and Messrs. Malcom Hay, John B. Guthrie, and T. H. B. Patterson, on the Greeley coalition, Liberal Republican, Democratic, L. R., G. R., L. D. P. A. ticket.]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For the amendment	9,095
Against the amendment	25

PRESIDENT JUDGE

James P. Sterrett, R.	42,465

LAW JUDGE.

Edwin H. Stowe, R.	42,460

CONGRESS, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

James S. Negley, R.	17,248
James King, D.	10,930
Negley's majority	6,318

Negley's majority over Hopkins two years ago was 2,190.

CONGRESS, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

E. McJunkin, R.	8,784
Wm. J. Kountz, D.	7,513
McJunkin's majority	1,271

LEGISLATURE, FIRST DISTRICT.

H. H. McCormick, R.	4,294
J. P. Darr, D.	3,082
McCormick's majority	1,182

Taylor's (Reg.) majority in this district last year was 419.

LEGISLATURE, SECOND DISTRICT.

S. J. Wainright, R.	4,302
W. W. Fullwood, D.	2,794
Wainright's majority	1,508

Edward's (Reg.) majority in the Second District last year was 155.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. D. Ramsey, R.	17,863
Hyde Sample, R.	17,880
J. W. Ballantine, R.	17,891
A. B. Young, R.	18,084
J. C. Newmeyer, R.	17,744
William McCormick, D.	9,722
John Ballantine, D.	9,767
R. C. Oehmler, G. R.	9,760
J. H. Sorg, G. R.	9,774
R. F. Logan, L. R.	9,758

SHERIFF.

J. H. Hare, R.	21,328
R. H. Patterson, D.	15,287
Wm. M. Gormly, Ind.	5,619
H. B. VanVoorhis, Ind.	251
Hare over Patterson	6,041
Hare over all	171

RECORDER.

R. J. Richardson, R.	22,687
A. Beckert, L. R.	19,450
Richardson's majority	3,237

CLERK OF COURTS.

W. H. McCleary, R.	26,757
W. T. Farley, D.	15,668
McCleary's majority	11,149

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Alex. Hildands, R.	26,816
T. J. McGrath, D.	15,785
Hilands' majority	11,031

REGISTER.

J. H. Gray, R.	26,852
I. Coblens, D.	15,860
Gray's majority	10,792

COMMISSIONER.

James McGunnegle, R.	26,480
J. A. Ross, D.	15,649
McGunnegle's majority	10,831

McGunnegle's majority last year over Birmingham was 8,059.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

James W. Bell, R.	12,114
Thomas Joyce, D.	6,673
Bell's majority	5,441

THE LIB. DEM. REPS.

A Change of Base—A Reversion of Fizzling in the Ranks of the Opposition—"Lib." Takes the Precedence Over the "Dem." and Anything to Elect Greeley.

The so-called Democratic County Committee held a meeting at its headquarters on Fifth avenue, Saturday afternoon and after a long discussion resolved that Horace Greeley was to be the next President. The crowd was decidedly invalid in apperrance and the enthusiastic speeches of Moore, Bailey, Winston and others did not raise the drooping spirits of the crowd to any alarming extent. A table of the electoral votes was made, but after many changes it was far from satisfactory. It was also unanimously decided that so far as the State was concerned the Democracy was dead, and that "Lib." instead of "Dem." would hereafter have to come in as the leading adjective, so that henceforth the talented organization which expects to carry the State for Greeley will be known as the "Liberal Democratic Republican" party. Who expects to do with this tremendous name is doubtless best known to themselves, and will probably never be known by anybody else. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the county, and the meeting adjourned.

Business Change.

The partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. James F. Burns and J. R. Noble, in the drug business under the firm name of James F. Burns & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on Saturday last, the latter gentleman retiring to engage in the iron business at Paducah, Ky. He carries with him into retirement from the old and favorably known drug house the very best wishes of the many friends he made while engaged in the trade. Mr. Burns, than whom there are no more experienced or accomplished pharmaceutists in our city, has associated with him in the conduct of the business, Col. Joseph Browne, a most valuable acquisition to the firm, the style and name of which will remain the same as heretofore. They open a large stock of fresh goods this week which will eclipse any exposition of perfumeries, toilet articles, etc., ever made by the old established and popular house. We wish the new firm an increase of that large share of patronage hitherto awarded the firm just dissolved.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

Carpet dealers, 21 Fifth avenue, have just opened their fall stock, which embraces a great variety of styles and qualities, suited to all classes of buyers, from the richest to the poorest, from the finest parlor to the plainest cottage. This stock is made up from goods produced in the leading European and American manufactories. Their assortment of Foreign and domestic druggetts, in piece goods and patterns, for parlors, dining rooms, offices, &c., is quite attractive; also their stock of velvet and Brussels rugs and mats. Housekeepers cannot afford to pass by.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth avenue.

The Coming Event—Nast's Almanac for 1873.

The event come, Nast's Almanac for 1873, full of indiscribably funny illustrations, for sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

OFFICIAL.

GOVERNOR, SUPREME JUDGE AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

DISTRICTS.	J. F. HARTRANFT, R.	C. R. BUCKALEW, D.	U. MERCUR, R.	J. THOMPSON, D.	H. ALLEN, R.	Wm. HARTLEY, D.
PITTSBURGH.						
1st ward	373	357	386	336	376	360
2d ward	411	366	441	332	405	263
3d ward	257	186	270	188	263	184
4th ward	396	291	430	253	386	291
5th ward	152	496	175	492	152	493
6th ward	648	383	671	362	650	384
7th ward	520	286	536	286	511	286
8th ward	588	240	609	233	589	239
9th ward	326	366	328	361	324	365
10th ward	144	310	156	297	137	277
11th ward	537	415	571	391	508	391
12th ward, 1 p	305	238	322	285	306	252
12th ward, 2 p	261	221	269	210	261	221
13th ward, 1 p	304	162	269	148	253	156
13th ward, 2 p	70	98	76	94	70	98
14th ward	510	320	541	298	511	317
15th ward	250	294	267	277	252	294
16th ward, 1 p	130	141	146	135	130	142
16th ward, 2 p	202	95	212	93	212	93
17th ward	578	419	593	397	574	419
18th ward	72	65	77	62	73	64
19th ward	325	152	341	135	315	154
20th ward	281	161	318	141	276	161
21st ward, 1 p	374	142	384	137	365	145
21st ward, 2 p	14	11	14	11	14	11
22d ward	169	49	177	42	168	48
23d ward	192	137	201	127	190	137
ALLEGHENY.						
First ward	609	307	655	265	599	308
Second ward	1004	488	1046	439	1020	488
Third ward, 1 p	757	279	790	251	755	277
Third ward, 2 p	349	349	385	349	335	349
Fourth ward, 1 p	610	420	657	376	602	421
Fourth ward, 2 p	288	231	303	215	288	228
Fifth ward	570	238	600	208	563	240
Sixth ward	561	407	586	388	562	403
Seventh ward	333	378	352	361	339	370
Eighth ward	208	161	210	156	206	159
Ninth ward	131	147	135	145	132	142
BOROUGHS.						
Allentown	101	50	107	45	102	50
Braddocks	150	105	150	106	148	106
Birmingham, 1 p	147	105	169	169	152	104
Birmingham, 2 p	380	292	399	285	376	292
Bellevue	74	14	81	9	72	14
Chartiers	75	32	77	30	78	32
Etna	199	62	100	59	197	63
Elizabeth	181	80	183	77	183	81
E. Birm'ham, 1 p	600	333	602	306	585	319
E. Birm'ham, 2 p	274	228	366	217	279	223
Monongahela	74	97	75	91	75	93
Millvale	122	33	127	28	122	33
Mansfield	105	20	107	19	106	19
McKeesport	336	177	342	169	337	176
Mt. Washington	260	107	267	107	260	104
Ormsby	208	157	203	160	203	157
Sewickley	191	88	201	70	179	83
St. Clair	158	218	162	215	158	219
Sharpsburg	214	113	230	105	224	103
S. Pittsburgh	267	193	271	186	267	193
Temperanceville	200	148	202	147	201	148
Tarentum	125	41	129	37	126	40
Upper St. Clair	137	60	140	57	141	56
Verona	48	15	47	15	47	15
W. Elizabeth	73	44	78	39	74	44
W. Pittsburgh	93	187	92	183	94	185
TOWNSHIPS.						
Baldwin, 1 pre	90	73	80	73	89	73
Baldwin, 2 pre	225	83	190	49	186	53
Burrell	227	135	230	124	226	130
Crescent	21	41	21	40	21	41
Elizabeth, 1 p	114	72	116	70	114	72
Elizabeth, 2 p	77	24	78	23	76	24
Elizabeth, 3 p	73	16	75	15	73	16
Elizabeth, 4 p	120	23	118	24	120	23
East Deer	154	62	157	58	153	62
Forward	145	60	145	59	144	60
Fawn	92	21	95	20	93	21
Finley	104	148	107	146	106	148
Franklin	65	57	68	57	65	57
Harrison	177	102	180	100	179	101
Hampton	95	53	97	52	95	53
Indiana 1st p	159	78	162	74	160	75
Indiana, 2d p	132	72	137	69	125	74
Jefferson	235	146	237	145	235	145
Kilbuck, 1 p	74	58	102	53	98	60
Leet	82	36	95	27	78	35
Lower St. Clair	148	163	143	167	148	163
Lincoln	127	54	128	53	128	56
McCandless			87	79		
Mifflin	312	308	311	313	314	309
Moon	123	106	125	103	123	106
Marshall	48	69	42	70	43	69
McClure	144	74	150	73	143	80
North End	102	53	103	50	101	53
N. Versailles	149	159	147	157	148	159
North Fayette	96	94	98	94	96	94
Neville	35	14	38	13	35	14
Ohio	72	44	72	44	72	44
Pine	63	99	64	98	63	99
Patton	152	83	158	82	153	82
Plum	150	103	152	100	150	103
Penn	261	66	260	66	261	66
Robinson, 1 pre	97	37	97	37	97	37
Robinson, 2 pre	98	67	109	57	101	66
Ross, 1st pre	81	38	84	22	82	28
Ross, 2d pre'ct	66	99	71	94	67	98
Richland	75	47	74	45	74	47
Reserve	85	81	87	78	85	81
S. Versailles, 1 p	58	58	65	51	67	51
S. Versailles, 2 p	42	43	42	42	44	42
S. Versailles, 3d p	61	68	61	68	61	68
Sewickley	36	18	36	17	36	18
South Fayette	163	46	164	46	163	46
Scott, 1st pre'ct	56	16	58	12	58	16
Scott, 2d pre'ct	73	82	73	82	72	82
Stowe	46	49	49	45	47	48
Shaler, 1 pre	118	44	118	44		
Shaler, 2d pre	57	43	60	39	58	42
Snowden	160	55	158	57	160	55
Upton	194	77	203	70	194	77
Upper St. Clair	82	61	85	59	82	61
West Deer	168	42	170	37	168	42
Wilkins, 1st pre	371	86	376	91	362	85
Wilkins, 2d pre	151	69	156	68	149	71
Wainwright's majority	4,302		2,749			
	1,508					

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	J. D. RAMSEY, R.	HYDE SAMPLE, R.	J. W. BALLANTINE, R.	A. B. YOUNG, R.	J. C. NEWMEYER, R.	WM. MCCORMICK, D.	JOHN BALLANTINE, D.	R. C. SORG, G. Ref.	R. F. LOGAN, L. R.
ALLEGHENY.									
1st ward	619	624	621	622	623	257	366	334	257
2d ward	1060	1064	1068	1064	1059	439	316	323	322
3d ward, 1 pr't	791	790	798	790	787	296	244	241	235
3d ward, 2 pr't	346	344	345	344	346	344	344	344	344
4th ward, 1 pr't	645	636	643	645	643	374	304	375	377
4th ward, 2 pr't	300	301	301	302	302	226	205	226	226
5th ward	620	623	601	600	602	228	200	220	220
6th ward	562	571	564	564	564	360	360	360	361
7th ward	348	348	349	348	348	360	363	363	360
8th ward	213	202	215	214	214	154	147	150	154
9th ward	135	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
BOROUGHS.									
Allentown	96	105	99	100	107	45	45	52	45
Braddocks	153	153	151	151	151	104	104	104	104
Birmingham 1 p	256	257	257	257	256	183	183	183	183
Birmingham 2 p	394	392	392	390	390	280	279	280	280
Bellevue	82	81	80	80	80	30	30	30	30
Chartiers	80	80	80	81	80	30	30	30	30
Etna	196	196	196	196	196	140	140	140	140
Elizabeth	186	187	184	185	185	79	81	82	82
E. Birm'ham 1 p	300	301	301	302	302	226	226	226	226
E. Birm'ham 2 p	267	268	268	268	268	222	224	222	222
Monongahela	562	571	564	564	564	360	360	360	361
Millvale	128	128	128	124	124	20	20	28	28
Mansfield	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
McKeesport	346	346	346	345	345	188	188	187	188
Mt. Washington	274	278	276	274	274	194	192	192	192
Ormsby	194	194	194	194	194	162	162	162	162
Sewickley	204	204	205	205	205	70	69	69	69
St. Clair	214	214	214	214	214	220	220	220	220
Sharpsburg	227	226	226	226	226	192	190	190	189
S. Pittsburgh	274	276	276	276	276	214	214	214	214
Temperanville	201	201	201	200	200	143	143	142	142
Tarentum	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Upper St. Clair	140	140	140	140	140	64	63	64	64
Verona	48	48	48	48	48	14	14	14	14
W. Elizabeth	108	108	109	113	108	104	104	104	104
W. Pittsburgh	168	168	169	169	168	168	168	168	168
W. Elizabeth	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
TOWNSHIPS.									
Baldwin, 1 pre	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Baldwin, 2 pr't	187	189	188	189	187	189	188	189	189
Crescent	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Elizabeth 1 pr't	115	115	116	115	115	116	116	116	116
Elizabeth 2 pr't	78	78	78	78	78	16	16	16	16
Elizabeth 3 pr't	73	73	73	73	73	16	16	16	16
East Deer	156	156	156	156	156	62	62	62	62
Forward	91	91	91	91	91	28	28	28	27
Fawn	91	91	91	91	91	21	21	21	21
Finley	148	148	148	148	148	60	60	60	60
Harrison	180	180	181	180	180	100	100	100	100
Indiana, 1st p	159	159	159	159	159	78	78	78	78
Indiana, 2d p	121	121	121	121	121	74	74	74	74
Jefferson	237	237	237	237	237	146	146	146	146
Kilbuck, 1 pr't	95	95	95	96	95	29	29	29	29
Kilbuck, 2 pr't	98	98	98	98	98	58	58	58	58
Leet	127	127	127	127	127	95	95	95	95
Lower St. Clair	142	142	142	142	142	162	162	162	162
Lincoln	127	127	127	127	127	54	54	54	54
McCandless	87	87	87	87	87	79	79	79	79
Mifflin	312	312	312	312	312	308	308	308	308
Moon	150	150	150	150	150	103	103	103	103
Marshall	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
McClure	150	150	150	150	150	73	73	73	73
North End	107	107	107	107	107	50	50	50	50
North Fayette	144	143	144	144	144	96	96	96	96
Neville	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
N. Versailles	156	156	156	156	156	159	159	159	159
Ohio	116	116	116	116	116	44	44	44	44
Pine	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98
Plum	222	222	222	222	222	102	102	102	102
Penn	326	326	326	326	326	66	66	66	66
Patton	158	158	158	158	158	82	82	82	82
Ross, 1 p	106	106	106	106	106	23	23	23	23
Ross, 2 p	98	98	98	98	98	84	84	84	84
Robinson, 1 p	96	96	96	97	96	37	37	37	37
Robinson, 2 p	109	109	109	109	109	57	57	57	57
Richland	75	75	75	75	75	47	47	47	47
Reserve	167	166